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PARTY CONGRESSES

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PARTY CONGRESSES

MOSCOW PLAN REPORT DELIVERED BY SAYKIN

WA211111 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 3

["Draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000; Report by V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of Mossovet"]

[Text] The 26th city party conference is being conducted, the speaker remarked, during an exceptionally important period in the development of Soviet society. The course that was decisively taken by the party, the course aimed at the acceleration of our country's social and economic development and at the complete improvement of socialist society, opens up new horizons for Soviet citizens. That course is encountering universal approval and finding the complete and unqualified support of the workers of Moscow.

Among the three very important theoretical and political pre-congress documents, which are imbued with the concept of acceleration, a special place is occupied by the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

In conformity with the decisions of the October 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speaker went on to say, the Moscow City party organization has carried out a great deal of work to explain, propagandize, and discuss the Draft Basic Guidelines. The study of this important document has been organized in all forms of political and economic training. The Draft Basic Guidelines were broadly discussed at almost 50,000 meetings of labor collectives, and at educational institutions and social organizations. A total of more than 4.2 million persons took part in the discussion. The workers of Moscow made more than 12,500 recommendations. The people of Moscow unanimously expressed their warm approval of that pre-congress document, the party's domestic and foreign policy, and the course aimed at the acceleration of social and economic development in our country, and once again demonstrated their close consolidation around the Leninist party.

At the same time, as was emphasized in the report by the party's city committee, in the course of discussion of the pre-congress documents, including the Draft Basic Guidelines, the Executive Committee of Mossovet and the rayon soviets, and their administrations and managements received numerous letters containing justified critical comments and recommendations aimed at improving the quality of work in all spheres of urban management.

The people of Moscow are persistently demanding the elimination of shortcomings in the organization of construction, the improvement of construction quality of apartment buildings and projects intended for social and cultural purposes, the improvement of capital repair, the introduction of proper order in the operation and maintenance of the housing fund and in the improvement of the adjacent territories, and provision for the prompt and efficient cleaning of streets and sidewalks.

Many inhabitants of the city are directing attention to the need for further improvement in the procedure for accounting for and distributing housing space.

Sharp criticism has been leveled at the managers of a number of transportation enterprises for their inability to guarantee dependable schedules for passenger transport, particularly in highly populated areas. Numerous substantiated complaints about the poor quality of the services provided, and the insufficient variety of commodities, especially during the morning and evening hours, have been expressed about the workers in the trade system and public nutrition.

A large number of complaints are still being received concerning questions of the organization of medical services for the public, including the maintenance of therapeutic institutions, the care of patients, and the quality of the food.

The Executive Committee of the Moscow City soviet the rayon party committees, and the executive committees of the rayon soviets consider it their direct duty to introduce order for each of the incoming remarks and recommendations, and they will take all steps to assure the most rapid elimination of the shortcomings in the work of the administrations, departments, and managements that are linked with the providing of services to the public.

During the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, in industry, construction, and other branches of the city's economy, certain positive results were achieved. At the same time, in the development both of individual branches and of the city's economy as a whole during the years of the past 5-year plan a large number of unresolved problems and difficulties accumulated. This was mentioned in detail by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin in the report of the CPSU MGK [Moscow City Committee], in which he profoundly analyzed the state of affairs and the reasons for existing shortcomings.

For purposes of eliminating them and achieving qualitatively new goals in the development of the capital's economy, the city organizations, with the participation of the ministries and departments, and the enterprises and organizations of all branches of the national economy, under the guidance of the Moscow City party committee, prepared the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Moscow for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000. A decisive factor in increasing the effectiveness of social production and its intensification is the attainment of high rates of introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. For these purposes it is necessary to develop and to implement consistently a Moscow City territorial program for the intensification of the economy.

Major changes must be achieved in absolutely all branches of Moscow's national economy.

It is necessary first of all to carry out the fundamental re-equipping of industry to provide enterprises with highly productive technology, in order to guarantee the proper increase in the return on assets and labor productivity. The increase in the quality of construction and the reduction in the periods of time necessary to carry it out will be promoted by the further improvement of the planning and administration of construction production. Transport must undergo substantial modernization. It will be necessary to introduce on a broader scale new types of rolling stock that provide for a considerable reduction in the noise level, the air-pollution level, and the consumption of fuel and energy. For purposes of providing convenient communication between the new housing areas and the center of town, further development of the subway system and the accelerated construction of a trolleybus and streetcar lines are planned. By the year 2000 the volume of nonstop hauls through the central part of the city will be reduced by 60 percent.

The further resolution of the housing problem will require considerable effort. For those purposes, in addition to state capital investments for housing construction, the funds provided by ministries, departments, and the public itself will be involved on a broad scale.

The draft version of the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow in 1986-1990, which has been developed under the guidance of the CPSU MGK, is subordinate to the resolution of the tasks posed by the party.

After approval, this plan will become the law for the city's entire life. Organization of its fulfillment by every branch, enterprise, and organization, as well as by the highly productive, intensive labor performed by every Muscovite will be of primary importance. And here, in the carrying out of that principle and that task, an important role must be played by the City Planning Commission along with the party and Soviet agencies. First of all it is necessary to increase the authority of Gosplan as a major territorial planning agency, to intensify organizational spirit and increase responsibility in its work, and to make it truly a coordinating and monitoring agency in questions of the comprehensive and harmonious development of Moscow, so that it will occupy its worthy place in the system of the republic's and the country's planning agencies, so that its authority at USSR Gosplan will be truly solid, and so that all the most important questions of the development of the city's national economy will be considered at USSR Gosplan with its direct participation.

When the draft of the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan was being developed, careful consideration was taken of the results of the past 5-year period, and measures were stipulated to eliminate the lags that had occurred.

In conformity with the party's principles and decisions of the Bureau of the CPSU MGK, it is planned to devote the first-priority attention in the 12th 5-Year Plan to increasing the volume of industrial production. The growth rate for volumes of production is being doubled, with the entire increase being achieved by means of an increase in labor productivity, with a simultaneous reduction in the number of workers. The plan is aimed at providing outstripping rates for the development of those branches that determine scientific-technical progress. Important results must be achieved by the carrying out of large-scale measures to modernize and technically re-equip existing enterprises in Moscow industry. The volume of capital investments for these purposes will increase by a factor of 1.3 over the past 5-year plan.

It is planned to channel considerable funds into the construction, remodeling, and technical re-equipping of enterprises in Group B. The volume of production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use will surpass the 1985 level by almost 30 percent.

As was noted in the report of the CPSU MGK, the quality of output is becoming the object of special concern.

A major contribution to the acceleration of development of our country's entire national-economic complex and to raising the technical level of production in the capital must be made during the 12th 5-Year Plan by the scientific-research collectives. The program for cooperation between the Moscow scientific and production organizations stipulates the carrying out of work to develop 24 comprehensive target programs and problem-oriented research projects in the basic directions of scientific-technical progress.

Capital construction is taking on primary importance. As stipulated in the Basic Guidelines, construction workers are faced with the basic task of guaranteeing the creation and accelerated renovation of fixed assets intended for the development of social production and the resolution of social tasks, as well as the increase in effectiveness of construction production.

In conformity with the requirements of the CPSU MGK, Mosgorplan (Comrade Stepanov) must achieve a substantial increase in the effectiveness of capital investments, must concentrate them at projects to be activated in the next reporting period, and must achieve a considerable reduction in the number of projects being newly begun.

It should be noted that shortcomings and omissions in planning, and the lack of coordnation in the activity of Gorplan, GlavAPU, and GlavUKS, which frequently work in a disassociated manner, are in and of themselves a serious hindrance to improving capital construction. First of all, no provision is made for the prompt elaboration of 5-year plans for the placement of construction, which is the basis of the entire operation of the construction conveyor belt. Those plans contain an insufficient amount of work or evaluation of the reality of the engineering assimilation of the territories that are being planned for development, and little is done to coordinate the capabilities of the construction organizations and the enterprises in the construction industry. As a result, numerous changes are made in the approved plans, and the system of biennial continuous planning remains, to a large degree, unimplemented, and, in essence, formal. All this disorganizes construction production.

The Executive Committee of Mossovet, the rayon party committees, and the managers of the main administrations mentioned must bring about a fundamental change in the state of affairs.

Within the shortest periods of time, the speaker went on to say, it is necessary to carry out effective measures for the further improvement of the administration of capital construction, as well as the industrialization of construction production.

The use of the planned large volumes of capital investments for the implementation of the social and economic policy in the 12th 5-Year Plan will require a sharp increase in the capacity of the contract organizations of the Moscow Executive Committee, as well as the more active participation of the construction-and-installation organizations of the ministries and departments, and of all the enterprises situated on the territory of the city of Moscow, in the construction of projects intended for social, cultural, everyday, and other purposes.

Characterizing the broad group of tasks linked with improving the life of Muscovites and with the resolution of other social questions, it is necessary first of all to mention housing and cultural-and-everyday construction, to which the party and the Moscow City committee of the CPSU, as was emphasized in the report, are attaching first-priority importance.

In the course of resolving them, Glavmosstroy (Comrade Volkov), GlavUKS (Comrade Voronenko), GlavAPU (Comrade Makarevich), Gosarkhstroykontrol (Comrade Verushkin), the party's rayon committees, and the executive committees of the soviets must devote special attention not only to the prompt fulfillment of the plans that have been set down, but also to the quality of the projects being handed over. The acceptance of buildings and other projects for social, cultural, and everyday purposes will now be carried out in strict conformity with the established procedure.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to fulfill operations involving the capital repair of housing with a total area of almost 26 million square meters and to improve their amenities, with the expenditure for this purpose being R1.61 billion, or 12.7 percent more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Glavmoszhilupravleniye (Comrade Poryvay), Glavmosremont (Comrade Bogomolov), and the executive committees of the rayon soviets must make economical use of those tremendous amounts of state funds. It is time to become completely aware that operations that have been poorly carried out are money thrown to the wind.

The capital's transport and communication will receive new development. The total volume of shipments during the years of the 5-year plan will increase by 11 percent. During the years of the 5-year plan, Glavmosavtotrans (Comrade Vasilyev) must guarantee the further centralization of the transportation processes, the development of container and packet shipments, the specialization of the motor truck pool, and the maximum introduction of diesel and compressed-gas vehicles.

It will be necessary for Glavmostorgtrans (Comrade Shipilov) to do a serious amount of work, since the transportation problem in the city continues to be one of the most critical, and one that the party's city committee and the Executive Committee of Mossovet has repeatedly brought to the attention of the main administration. The inhabitants of many rayons are not yet being provided with sufficient means of ground transportation.

The acuity of the transportation problem in many rayons can be relieved by the planned construction of new lines in the Moscow subway. During the 5-year plan, R840 million of capital investment will be channeled into this construction. A total of 34.6 km of new underground subway lines will be activated, including construction of the Timiryazev radial line, and the extension of the Kaluga-Riga line (from Belyayevo station to Teplyy Stan and Yasenev), the Kirov-Frunze line (to Podbelskogo, and the Fili line (to Krylatskoye).

Construction of a number of new post offices and activation of 23 automatic-telephone exchange buildings are planned.

In conformity with the Energy Program, steps will be carried out during the forthcoming 5-year period to achieve the further development of and increase the reliability of, the heat and energy supply system for the city of Moscow.

Large projects will have to be carried out in the water-supply and sewage management, including the completion of the construction of the Novo-Zapadnaya water-main station, the construction of the Rzhevsk hydraulic center on the Volga, the completion of all operations in the Vazuzskaya Hydraulic System, and the execution of operations to increase the capacity of the Rublevskaya water-main station, etc.

Questions of the development of trade and public nutrition require considerable attention. By constructing stores, primarily in rayons where there has been massive housing construction, the lag in providing the public in new rayons with that type of services will be eliminated. There will be a considerable increase in the network of public-nutrition enterprises during the 5-year plan.

The Main Administration of Trade (Comrade Zavyalov) and the Main Administration of Public Nutrition (Comrade Rodichev), as well as the party's rayon committees and the rayon executive committees, must concentrate the maximum amount of attention on the part of the enterprises toward improving the organization of their work.

In conformity with decisions of the bureau of CPSU MGK, one of the most important tasks confronting the food industry and trade is the considerable increase in the volumes of production and delivery of foodstuffs to the trade network in packaged form and its delivery in containers.

Major tasks will have to be resolved by the workers in the personal-services sphere. The volume of sale of personal services to the Moscow public in 1990, as compared with 1985, will be increased by 26 percent. In terms of a single resident, this will be more than R83, or R12 more than in 1985.

The Executive Committee of Mossovet is currently developing the "Zdorovye" [Health] comprehensive city program for 1986-1990. Similar programs must be created in the rayons and at all enterprises and organizations, with a consideration of the specifics and peculiarities of individual branches.

A concrete embodiment of the preventive nature of the "Zdorovye" Program is the provision of dispensary treatment to the public. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to carry out the gradual changeover to the complete annual dispensary treatment of the Muscovites. The sports committee and the executive committees of the

rayon soviets will have to improve the organization of physical-culture and sports work at people's places of residence, labor activity, and training.

As was emphasized in the report by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, in the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to resolve a large series of tasks that are linked with the reform of the general-educational and vocational school system and with the construction of children's preschool institutions.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to build eight movie theaters (basically in the rayons where there has been widescale housing construction), and to begin the modeling of the circus on Tsvetnoy Bulvar, the building that houses the Musical Theater imeni Stanislavskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko, and a number of others. In the rayons of widescale housing construction, it is planned to build 10 music schools for children. At the same time, a vitally important task of the executive committees of the city soviet, the rayon soviets, the Main Administration of Culture (Comrade Shadrin), and the party's rayon committees is the better use of the existing cultural-educational institutions, irrespective of the department to which they belong.

In 1986-1990 it is planned to begin the work of remodeling the Central Museum of V.I. Lenin and the Central Exhibition Room in Manezh. In 1989 it is planned to complete on Poklonnaya Gora the building of the monument to the victory of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the problem of labor resources in the city will become acute. As a result, for the 12th 5-Year Plan, a reduction in the number of persons working in industry, construction-planning and exploratory-planning organizations, in science, and in scientific services is planned. An increase in the number of workers and employees is planned basically in the branches that provide services to the population of the city, in education and public health, trade and public nutrition, and other branches. Therefore, the chief task in our practical work in the area of labor resources must be the freeing of manpower and its redistribution.

As a result of the shortage of labor resources, an important national-economic task, as was mentioned in the report, is the removal from Moscow, in conformity with the General Plan, of enterprises and organizations whose further development in the city is economically undesirable. The executive committees of Mossovet and the rayon soviets and the party's rayon committees must take under their constant supervision the plans that have been set down in this area.

I must report to the conference delegates, the speaker said, that when developing the draft of the new 5-year plan, we did not succeed in resolving at USSR Gosplan a number of questions of vital importance to the city.

Individual questions require decisions by the USSR Government. The Executive Committee of Mossovet will make the appropriate recommendations concerning all these questions and hopes that they will find a positive resolution.

For the successful resolution of the assigned tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan we must display more energy, organizational spirit, and discipline. These qualities must be developed in all links of administration of the complicated management in Moscow. It is inadmissible to have a situation where, in order to clarify the true state of affairs, it is necessary to travel to the outlying areas since the information that arrives is distorted. This sharply reduces the manager's time, the productivity of his work, and the rate of its results. This is a tremendous shortcoming in our work. This situation is intolerable, whether it be a large matter or a small one. We shall hold strictly accountable those who hinder our working correctly.

From the very first days of the new year, the speaker continued, the workers in the capital extended the active struggle for the fulfillment of the planning assignments and the socialist pledges for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The attention of the party, Soviet, and trade-union agencies is concentrated on those sectors that determine the success of economic and social construction not only in 1986, but also in the scope of the entire 5-year plan, and that provide the opportunity to lay the necessary base for the implementation of the tasks set for the long-term period. The main thing now is to assure that, in conformity with the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Committee, a major turning point will be achieved in all spheres of economic activity.

The complexity and scope of the tasks confronting the city's national economy persistently require a considerable increase in the creative, organizing role of the soviets of people's deputies.

I would especially like to mention the rayon link. It must keep in its field of vision the key questions in the life of the rayons. The rayon soviets, under the guidance of the party's rayon committees, and in conformity with the existing powers granted to them, will have to work more persistently and purposefully in striving for the comprehensive economic and social development on the territory subordinate to them.

For these purposes, in the rayons, it will be necessary to complete the elaboration of the plans for comprehensive economic and social development of the rayons. It is important for these plans to stipulate the shared participation of the enterprises and organizations situated on the territory of the rayons in the development of the rayon management and the network of enterprises and organizations linked with the provision of services to the public and the labor collectives working here.

The most active participants in carrying out the set plans must be the soviet deputies, of whom there are more than 11,000.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the discussion of the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR at our conference completes the conduct of meetings on that question in the party organizations and workers' collectives in Moscow. There is no doubt that the 26th Conference of the Moscow City Organization of the CPSU, expressing the opinion of all the party members in the capital, will unanimously approve the Draft Basic Guidelines.

MASALIYEV CONCLUDING REMARKS AT KIRGHIZ CONGRESS

WA111131 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 2

[Concluding remarks by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

In our opinion, the discussion of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports was candid, keen and without hollow logomachy. Shortcomings were discussed fearlessly and without respect of persons. Many of the speakers expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, which has helped us discover the first causes of the most serious shortcomings in work, particularly in personnel policy, and helped us improve the atmosphere in the republic party organization.

All working people of Kirgizstan perceive this paternal concern of the CPSU Central Committee not only as attention to but also high trust in one of its combat detachments.

Permit me on your behalf and on behalf of the republic's Communists to once again thank the Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo for the high-minded party criticism, counsel, and instructions for an improvement in the entire organizing and ideological-educational work and give the assurance that we will draw the strictest conclusions from this.

I would like to emphasize once again and with all seriousness that accomplishment of the crucial tasks confronting us in the 5-year period that has begun is inconceivable without a fundamental reorganization of the style and methods of work of all components of the party, Soviet, economic, and public organizations. There must be just one style -- Leninist -- which presupposes the high competence of the personnel, scrupulousness, exactingness, and responsibility for the entrusted assignment. The Central Committee will evaluate the personnel by these characteristics alone and by how the state plans for economic and social development are fulfilled primarily.

We can work in the new way, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev points out, only by relying on the lively creativity of the people and their wisdom, talent, and labor. Our task is to develop the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia; ascertain the specific paths for a growth in production, an increase in the efficiency of the economy, and an improvement in all sectors of the national economy; and to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

This is what the congress delegates discussed, and we fully support their thoughts and aspirations.

Of the entire diversity of subjects broached in the speeches, I would like to highlight the question of strengthening order and discipline. The concept of discipline is broad and encompasses all aspects of life. Yet it is understood narrowly in some places. It is necessary for life to proceed smoothly for everyone -- from the ordinary workman through the leader of any level -- and for this it is necessary to dispense emphatically and rapidly with all that is failing to justify itself and impeding forward progress.

The CPSU Central Committee pointedly and exactingly poses questions concerning the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, increased production efficiency, the economical and rational use of material-technical resources, and fundamental improvement in product quality. Specific, painstaking daily work is required here. These questions will not be solved by appeals and deliberations alone. Everyone must become involved in them, starting with the Central Committee and its Bureau. Strict and specific demands will be made on scientists, ministers and leaders.

We need to intensify party leadership of the youth organizations, primarily the Komsomol. We need to strengthen the party nucleus in the Komsomol organizations and enhance their responsibility for all that has been entrusted to them by the party. The Komsomol is our dependable reserve, and constant attention must be paid to it. More specificity in work with fewer general speeches and appeals is required of the Komsomol itself and the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee.

The issue of issues is a serious improvement in the work with the personnel. We are only at the start of the path in tackling this big task. Much must be done to firmly ensure strict observance of Lenin's principles of the selection and assignment of executive personnel of all levels. There are no other criteria here, nor can there be. The new Central Committee must pursue this fundamental party line unswervingly. Distortions in this principal question must be precluded. The republic party organization possesses politically mature, experienced personnel, yet at the same time it is necessary to boldly rely on fresh forces from the ranks of specialists, women, and young people, correctly combining experience and youth. Whatever the position this official or the other occupies here, he must not be beyond the supervision of the party committees and primary party organizations. Such a conclusion ensues from the speeches of our congress delegates, which were imbued with the spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the party's precongress documents.

The practical proposals and high-minded observations expressed by the delegates afford an opportunity for declaring that this congress was able to evaluate scrupulously the unsound activity and outmoded style and methods of work of its Central Committee. The republic party organization can and must tackle most important questions on the development of the economy and culture considerably better. It is essential that the purposeful, frank discussion at the congress not remain just words and that its searching, party-minded spirit be embodied in practical action in order that the serious shortcomings in party leadership of the economy, in personnel and educational work and in the activity of the elective authorities -- from the Central Committee through the primary party organizations -- be removed as quickly as possible.

Everything that has been said pertaining to the Central Committee report will be attentively studied, analyzed, and taken into consideration in the practical work of the new Central Committee, its Bureau, Secretariat, and departments and all party, soviet, economic, and public organizations.

Permit me to express cordial gratitude to all the comrades for the valuable frank proposals and wishes.

PUGO CONCLUDING REMARKS AT LATVIAN CONGRESS

WA211500 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Speech by Boris Karlovich Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, at the closing session of the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

The first plenum of the new Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, which elected its executive authorities, has just ended.

B.K. Pugo notified the delegates of the plenum's results.

He then continued: On behalf of the newly elected Latvian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission, permit me to cordially congratulate you on the trust you have shown and to assure you that we will try to justify it.

You will obviously agree that we have reason to thank all the workers who catered for the congress and also the accredited representatives of the mass media for their conscientious attitude toward their assignments.

I wish to express on behalf of the congress gratitude to our public for the attention and support and for the letters and telegrams addressed to the congress.

Comrades, for 2 days we have extensively and discursively discussed the results of the past 5-year period; objectively and exactingly analyzed accumulated experience, bottlenecks, and unsolved problems; and outlined together ways and means of fulfilling the plans for the future. We have a better understanding of our omissions and shortcomings and unutilized potentia. and possibilities now and understand more clearly the tasks confronting us.

All these are difficult, very serious tasks -- but perfectly feasible ones -- and we must do everything necessary to ensure their fulfillment without any reservation whatever, fulfillment in all sectors of the economy and all fields of the social sphere and in each labor collective.

Realization of the adopted decisions and all the ideas and targets advanced in the documents of the impending 27th CPSU Congress is our most important task. We will only be in a position to tackle it in full, comrades, with your help, and only in conjunction with the activists; all party organizations and soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol authorities and all labor collectives.

The scale and complexity of the tasks that have been set make it incumbent upon us to operate with double, triple the energy and deal more persistently and efficiently than ever with questions of an intensification of production, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an improvement in the quality of output, an intensification of the practice of economies and thrift, and an increase in organization and order.

For this we need new approaches to all aspects of party, soviet and economic work, mobilization of all organizational, economic and social factors, the creative initiative and assertiveness of each labor collective and each workman, and an emphatic strengthening of discipline. I would remind you that V.I. Lenin considered the discipline of the workman and the ability to ensure implementation of party policy under all conditions the highest indication of party-mindedness.

Time, comrades, does not wait. It dictates the need for a manifold increase in exactingness toward all Communists, whatever positions they occupy; a sharp increase in their personal responsibility for their assigned area of work; and an emphatic eradication of manifestations of formalism, verbiage, grandstanding, and an uncritical attitude.

I believe it may be said that an atmosphere has now been created in the republic that entirely precludes any fear of the expression of critical observations about higher executives and affords extensive scope for criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below.

This is our fundamental line, and it is supported and will continue to be supported by the Central Committee and the party organizations locally. No criticism can be embarrassing if it is objective, honest in a party-minded manner, and aimed at improving matters.

The morning says what the day will be like, the people say. We view the morning of the new day inseparably connected with an acceleration of society's socioeconomic development calmly and confidently and with real optimism. We have the forces and possibilities for working in the new way, with the necessary acceleration, in all components of production and management.

There is no more important job today than strengthening the country's economic and defense might and preserving peace. The congress delegates, like all communists and working people of the republic and all Soviet people, unanimously approved the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which expounded the large-scale peace initiative of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Our main contribution to the strengthening of peace and international security is labor and only labor. And let us, comrades, work really conscientiously and responsibly, with the greatest input and fully in accordance with the spirit of the times.

We will evaluate each step forward in any place of work within an enterprise framework and on city or rayon scale as an important political contribution to the country's general progress and realization of the program aims that will be discussed and adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, our congress' work is over. Permit me to declare the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress closed.

Further Report

WA211502 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Speech by Boris Karlovich Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party, at the closing session of the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

The discussion of the Central Committee report is at an end. Twenty-four persons -- party officials, representatives of the trade unions and Komsomol, leading workers and kolkhoz members, business manager, scientists, figures of culture and servicemen -- took part in the debate.

I believe we have reason to say that the discussion was conducted in a businesslike manner, in a spirit of high exactingness, and from standpoints of stringency and self-criticism. It confirmed with new force that the Communists and all working people of the republic unanimously support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's April and October (1985) plenums and correctly understand the tasks put forward by the party for accelerating the country's scientific-technical progress and entire socioeconomic development. It is now a question of accomplishing them in full and in the best way. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee must persistently direct the efforts of the gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, and all the Communists toward this.

The course of discussion of the report also showed that the strategic directions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and the party's precongress documents are not yet being implemented everywhere here with due purposefulness. A change toward an intensification of production and an acceleration of scientific-technical progress is only being effected slowly. The main indicator of economic efficiency -- the labor productivity growth rate -- does not correspond to the demands of the day. Output quality remains a bottleneck in a number of sectors and at many enterprises. Plans are being fulfilled, as before, at a price of big outlays and production costs. We have not succeeded yet in ridding ourselves of violations of state, plan, technological and labor discipline.

All this is a direct consequence of the fact that appreciable shortcomings -- superficiality in leadership, pretentiousness, and formalism -- and a habit of the old have not yet been completely eradicated in the activity of the Central Committee and its machinery and the gorkoms and raykoms. And this, as the delegates rightly observed, is incompatible with the spirit of party work, which in its very essence should at the current, pivotal stage of our development be truly creative, practical and efficient. The time of outmoded plans is irretrievably gone, and the time of bold decisions, energetic action and achievements has arrived.

The party's program course toward the achievement of a new qualitative state of society precludes any complacency. This thought permeated the entire work of the first day of the congress, which is all the more valuable in the context of the accomplishment of the impending tasks. It is the duty of the party organizations, primary party organizations primarily, not only to maintain the creative mood, decisiveness, and accord with which the tasks we have been set were discussed here, but also to multiply them and embody them in actual deeds in all the labor collectives and at each place of work.

We all agree that successful accomplishment of the goals set forth in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October Plenums and the party's precongress documents demands an unserving upsurge of the leading and directing role of the primary party organizations; a comprehensive improvement of the style and methods of party, soviet, and economic leadership; a sharp increase in the responsibility of cadres of all levels; and the development of their initiative and enterprise and the inseparability of words and deeds.

The delegates' speeches were perfectly correct to emphasize the need to strengthen the psychological reorganization of the personnel, a need that has been discerned, and the need to intensify the struggle against lack of responsibility, sluggishness, working by spurts, glossing over shortcomings and embellishing reality, the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and the struggle against unearned income and abuse of office. We are obliged to continue to enhance the role and significance of socialist competition and to channel the competitors' energy, ability and enthusiasm into a universal increase in production efficiency, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an intensification of the practice of economies and thrift, and an improvement in product and work quality.

Associating myself with the opinion of many of the speakers, I would like to emphasize once again that the problems of a fundamental improvement in quality must be tackled actively at all levels of party leadership of the economy and in each component of production and management. Generally, comrades, a fundamental rise in the quality of all work is our daily concern brooking no delay. High quality must be a rule of the life of each worker and kolkhoz member, each representative of the intelligentsia, and all labor collectives.

Mention must be made of one further fundamental point -- namely, that all the speakers unanimously supported the CPSU Central Committee directive that the human factor should be at the center of all party-political work. Only by stimulating it in every possible way will we be able to reach the necessary level of responsibility of each and everyone for the observance of state, nationwide interests and a truly proprietary attitude toward public property and for the eradication of departmental and local preference and all violations of party, state and labor discipline, public order, and the rules of socialist community living.

There is surely no need to return again to all the conclusions that have been heard today from the congress rostrum. All of them, like the proposals and observations that reached the Presidium in written form, will be attentively studied by the new Central Committee and adopted for realization in current work.

Permit me, comrades, to conclude with this since the nature and content of the speeches and the complete unanimity of the delegates do not require extensive closing remarks.

GROSSU CONCLUDING SPEECH AT MOLDAVIAN CONGRESS

WA211501 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at the closing session of the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates!

Discussion of the Central Committee report to the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress is at an end. The comrades who spoke supplemented and specified it appreciably, critically analyzed the activity of the republic party organization and its elective bodies, and revealed new potential for dynamic progress along the path of an improvement in all aspects of our life. Many new ideas and useful proposals were advanced aimed at overcoming the shortcomings and ensuring a radical improvement in organizational and political work in the republic Communist Party. Additions to the Draft CPSU Program were submitted and individual provisions of the draft party rules with the proposed amendments were amplified and specified.

All the delegates' speeches were imbued with efforts to match their activity and the activity of the party, soviet, and economic authorities with the innovation and scale of the tasks ensuing from the party's strategic line aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Such an approach determined both the thrust of the speeches and their tone. Their speeches testify best of all to the increased sense of responsibility of the party activists for realizing the party's aims and irreconcilability toward all that has had its day and is impeding reorganization.

The range of questions raised in the speeches was exceptionally broad and diverse. Great attention was paid to the progress in realizing the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee report, problems of the selection, assignment and training of personnel, and the blunders made here and also how the style of party leadership of economic building is being perfected and reorganized. It was rightly emphasized that the said CPSU Central Committee decree has as yet been far from completely fulfilled.

A significant place in the delegates' speeches was occupied by questions of ideological work. Adherence to the old, outdated forms and methods of performing it was criticized. Serious shortcomings in the work of the educational institutions, cultural establishments and the corresponding ministries and departments were revealed.

Many comrades drew the congress' attention in their speeches to the major shortcomings in the activity of a number of ministries and departments and in the work of industrial enterprises. They correctly raised the issue that there are oversights in planning and material-technical supply and that inadequate use is being made locally of the possibilities for acceleration of the intensification of production and an increase in product quality.

Important state issues were discussed on the congress rostrum, including development of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex. The speakers emphasized the need to afford the personnel large scope for economic initiative and to step up the demands thereon for the state of affairs in production. Agricultural pacesetters spoke of the potential for a rise in the productivity of the fields and livestock sections and of their readiness to do everything to obtain big harvests, milk yields, and livestock weight gains in the first year of the 5-year plan.

A number of delegates sharply criticized the work of the construction organizations. Attention was drawn to the fact that words are at odds with deeds especially often here, plans are not being fulfilled, and progressive forms of the organization and stimulation of labor are not being introduced quickly enough.

It was perfectly natural that the delegates were disturbed by questions of a social nature. The speakers sharply criticized the serious shortcomings in providing the population with consumer goods and housing, and in trade, consumer services, health care and so forth. It was rightly noted that the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and industrial enterprises should make better use of the available possibilities for an increase in the production of food and consumer goods -- and only those of high quality, moreover -- and for the construction of housing and socio-cultural facilities.

We hope that the executive personnel of the republic, cities, rayons, enterprises, and farms will draw the correct conclusions from the delegates' critical observations.

As far as the criticism heard from this rostrum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau, Secretariat, and departments is concerned, it was correct. It is essential that the new Central Committee probe the essence thereof and organize its work so that realization of the observations expressed contributes to an improvement in the style and methods of the activity not only of the Central Committee and its machinery, but of all elements of the republic party organization.

Simultaneously, the Central Committee must study and make creative use of the proposals put forward by the congress delegates for a rise in the level of party leadership in all areas of the republic's life. These proposals must be perceived as specific instructions to it from the participants in the highest forum of the republic Communist Party.

Comrade Delegates!

A new stage of activity is beginning for the republic party organization. It must be geared primarily to political and organizational support for realization of the plans and quotas of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The results of the 5-year plan will largely depend on how it starts out. We have data today on the work done in 20 days of January. It must be said that we are starting slowly, while some labor collectives have begun the year altogether badly.

The Ministries of Construction, Construction Materials Industry and Local Industry, and certain others had volume of production and labor productivity indicators for January lower than for the final months of the quarter and thereby lowered the intensity of the struggle for greater intensification of production and its increased efficiency and for fulfillment of the annual plans.

A number of industrial enterprises, including the Kishinev Tractor Plant and Refrigerator Plant, the Tiraspol "Elektromash" Plant, the Bendery Silk Works, the Dubossary Machine Shop and others are operating with considerably lower production indicators than last year.

As is known, the livestock wintering is a serious test for the rural workers. As a whole, in January the republic is 10-13 percent ahead of the 1985 level, in terms of milk production and herd productivity. However, Dumbravenskiy and Grigoriopolskiy rayons have only repeated last year's achievements, while Rezinskiy Rayon has even allowed gross milk production to decline 4 percent. The average dairy milk yields were 1-2 kg less than for the republic on average in Chernenkovskiy, Teleneshtskiy,

Ryshkanskiy and Dondyushanskiy rayons. Organizations of the republic Ministry of Trade, Moldavian Potrebsoyuz, Ministry of Consumer Services and Ministry of Motor Transport failed to keep pace with the progress chart per the work results of 20 days. January's plans are in danger of being frustrated here.

It is necessary to rectify this state of affairs immediately in all production bays, remove the shortcomings preventing an acceleration of the production development rate before the end of the month, and assume more rapidly the pace laid down by the economic and social development plan for 1986. As mentioned in the report, the party committees cannot release these questions from their supervision.

Ahead of us, comrades, lies a great deal of intensive work. It demands of the communists and all working people of the republic the full mobilization of forces, knowledge, and energy and a qualitatively new attitude in all areas and in all spheres of social activity. Fewer words, assurances, and promises, more actual work, practical results, responsibility and scrupulousness, and coordination in work -- such is the essence of the party demands on each of us. Guided by these demands and perfecting the work style, we must achieve and will achieve the large-scale tasks confronting the republic party organization in light of the historic decisions of the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

MAKHKAMOV CLOSING REMARKS AT TAJIK CONGRESS

WA211504 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Speech by K.M. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; at the closing session of the 20th Tajik Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! I should first report news which is pleasant for all of us. Summing up all-union socialist competition with regard to the results of work on fulfillment of socialist pledges in 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas and for a fitting greeting of the 27th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee recognized as winners and awarded Challenge Red Banners to the Tajik SSR, Leninabad Oblast and the city of Dushanbe and also to 20 different enterprises, associations and sovkhozes.

Permit me to warmly and cordially congratulate all of you and, through you, all working people of the republic on this award and high evaluation of our modest contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks put forward by the party.

This award gratifies us and makes much incumbent upon all of us. It is, it may be said, a big advance payment, to which we must respond with shock, selfless labor.

Comrades! Discussion of the republic Communist Party Central Committee report is at an end. Thirty-six delegates took part in the debate. They represent the majority of city and rayon party organizations and all oblasts and also the party organizations of the major production collectives, ministries, departments, scientific establishments, creative unions, and public and other organizations.

The speeches of the congress delegates extensively reflected all the most important aspects of the republic's economic, social, and cultural life; raised numerous urgent problems; and proposed specific ways of solving them.

We received with great attention the cogent speeches of comrade delegates Khodzhiyev, Khalimov, Sycheva, Sultanov, Davlyatshoyeva, Shakirov, Gulova, Kalandarov, Lobov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, and others.

The main thing contained in all the speeches was the sense of high responsibility of the party organizations and the Communists for an improvement in the republic's affairs, primarily its economy, the speediest commissioning of much unutilized potential, and the more energetic accomplishment of the tasks pertaining to an intensification of and further rise in the efficiency of social production.

Mention should be made with satisfaction of the increased level of criticism and self-criticism, the seriousness of the formulation of questions, and exactingness in the evaluation of what has been done. Expressing the will of their party organizations and the labor collectives, all the speakers spoke of the complete and unanimous approval of and ardent support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the course they formulated. The course is being pursued consistently toward an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and a readiness to apply all forces to make an impressive contribution by the republic to the accomplishment of state tasks.

The speeches fully approved the party's precongress documents.

We delegates must convey the practical experience, innovative mood, and fighting spirit of the congress to all party organizations and Communists and the broadest working people's masses. This should introduce new, fresh impetus and impart an even broader scale to and enhance the efficacy of nationwide socialist competition for a fitting greeting of our Communist Party's 27th Congress and the successful accomplishment of the crucial and increased tasks of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Ensuring success here under present conditions means primarily activating our main, essentially inexhaustible, reserve -- the human factor -- which is contained in the creative initiative of the workers and in the universal establishment at all levels of high organization, discipline, and order.

It may be said with confidence that the wide-ranging exchange of opinions on the Central Committee and Auditing Commission report, practical advice, constructive proposals, and critical observations expressed here will help us formulate specific and comprehensively substantiated decisions embodying the spirit of the times and the party's current demands.

A great deal of complex work requiring boldness, energetic action, endurance, and the maximum exertion of efforts lies ahead. The republic's frontiers are determined in the socialist pledges, and it is our primary patriotic and international duty to honorably keep the word we have given the party and the people.

Permit me on behalf of the congress delegates and all Communists and working people of the republic to once again assure our party's Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that Tajikstan's workers will greet the upcoming 27th party congress with fitting labor gifts and will fulfill the plans and pledges of the current year and the new 5-year plan as a whole.

NAZARBAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH SSR CONGRESS

WA270920 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 pp 2-4

[Speech published under rubric, "16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan": "The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000; Report by Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers N.A. Nazarbayev"]

[Text] Comrade delegates:

The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan is being held in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, which has been evoked by the nationwide socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and by the discussion everywhere of the draft party program and the CPSU Statutes, with proposed amendments, as well as the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

The realistic nature and the profound social optimism contained in those documents evoke in each of us the striving to work selflessly, in an initiatory manner, and with greater responsibility. The innovative st tements and main directions in the activity of the CPSU and our society as a whole, which were developed in the pre-congress documents, have been perceived by the party and the Soviet nation as a program of combat actions.

The decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the statements made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev concerning the most important problems of the development of our society contribute to the confirmation, in the activity of the party committees and the Soviet and economic agencies, of a concrete, businesslike, and demanding approach to the examination and implementation both of the current tasks and the long-range ones.

The Leninist foreign-economic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state enjoy nationwide support. The statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev expresses the heartfelt yearnings of Soviet citizens, and of progressive mankind as a whole, to bridle the arms race and preserve the peace for the current and future generations. Unanimously approving the draft of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000," the Communists and workers of Soviet Kazakhstan are firmly resolved to mobilize the entire potential, all resources and capabilities for the implementation of the party's plans to reinforce the economic and defensive might of our motherland and to raise the national standard of living.

Comrades, according to the tradition that has developed, on the days when the congress is at work, not only is there an assignment of the tasks for the future, but there is also an objective summing up of the results of what has been done and a determination of the reasons for any shortcomings or omissions that may have occurred.

In the report of the Central Committee, which revealed the multifaceted activity of the republic's party organization and all the labor collectives during the period between congresses, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Comrade D.A. Kunayev, remarked that the past five-year period became for Kazakhstan a new and major stage in the development of the economy, science, and culture. There was an increase in its contribution to the country's single national-economic complex.

During that period the volume of industrial production increased by 5 billion rubles, or 19.4 percent. Our enterprises assimilated the production of many articles that were new for our republic -- articles intended for production and technical purposes, and consumer goods. Output with a total value of almost 800 million rubles was produced in excess of the total annual plans.

Almost 50 billion rubles were invested in the development of the national economy, from all sources of financing. This amount is 15 percent more than during the previous five-year plan. Fixed assets valued at 47.2 billion rubles, or an increase by a factor of 1.2, were activated. Approximately 400 industrial enterprises and large-scale shops and production entities were activated.

In agriculture, as compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, there was an increase in the production and purchases of rice, corn grown for grain, vegetables, potatoes, livestock and poultry, milk, eggs, and wool. There was an increase in the level of technical provision with transportation and communication, as well as an increase in the freight turnover and volume of passenger hauls and the total length of highways with solid surfaces.

Major measures were carried out in the area of social development. There was a noticeable increase in the average wages of the workers and employees, and the payment of the labor performed by kolkhoz members. The payments and benefits from social consumption funds per capita of population increased by 15 percent. There was an increase in the state aid to families with a large number of children and those poorly provided for, and to disabled persons and participants in the Great Patriotic War. Housing conditions were improved for more than 3 million residents of our republic. The increase in the volumes of retail commodity turnover came to 17.3 percent, and personal services for the public came to 38 percent.

All this was the result of the constant concern shown by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the complete development of our republic's national economy, and was the result of the strenuous labor performed by its working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intellectual class.

When speaking about achievements, one cannot fail to mention the fact that a number of branches of industry failed to fulfill the assignments for the 5-year plan. The growth rates for volume of production and labor productivity as a whole proved to be, respectively, 3.6 and 4.6 points below the assignments. Every fourth enterprise failed to fulfill its contractual obligations with regard to shipments of output, and the return on assets fell 15 percent. According to the data provided by a study that was carried out, out of 334 projects turned over during the past nine years, almost half of them failed to reach the rated capacity. The rural laborers also continue to be largely in debt. During the 5-year plan, 18.5 million tons of grain were undershipped to the state, and the assignments for the basic types of animal-husbandry output were also unfulfilled. In construction, 2.7 billion rubles of capital investments were underused.

The lag that was allowed to occur was caused, to no small degree, by the fact that individual ministers and chairmen of committees and oblast executive committees were unable to reorganize their work in conformity with the principles enunciated by the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and frequently expended their energy not for the reinforcement of state planning discipline, but in the search for various reasons and arguments for adjusting the plans. Lulling themselves with average-statistical prosperity and the victory reports sent in from their subordinates, they occupied a position of adapting themselves to the situation that had developed, instead of actively interfering and changing it for the better.

Something else that has been producing negative consequences is the work style that has developed in the outlying areas and that has not yet been overcome -- the style of crowing about individual successes, of praising the rayon and oblast leadership for nonexistent merits.

All this also became possible because the republic's management did not take prompt steps in a manner based on true party principles to discontinue such unsuitable work methods. In the final analysis there was a reduction in the effectiveness of the administration of the national economy. We see here the shortcomings not only of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, but also my own, as Chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Bureau of the Central Committee.

The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, under the leadership of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, will increase the demands it makes upon the managers at all levels of responsibility for their realistic contribution to the general task, the fulfillment of plans, and the increase in organizational spirit and order. The finish line of the 5-year plan showed that even a slight improvement in discipline provides its results: the increase in industrial output achieved last year was more than 1.5 times greater than the average annual increase in the first three years. Life confirms the correctness of V.I. Lenin's instruction to the effect that "the conditions for an economic upsurge are... an increase in the workers' discipline, the ability to work, the briskness and intensity of labor, and the better organization of labor."

The government, the ministries and departments, and the oblast executive committees, with a consideration of the tasks that the congress will define, will have to carry out steps to overcome the existing shortcomings and gaps in the work and to guarantee the dynamic growth of the national economy during the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the long-term period.

Comrades! When defining its long-term strategy, the party continues to advance as its chief task the guaranteeing in our country of a further rise in the standard of living for all segments and social groups in the population and profound changes in the sphere of people's working and everyday living conditions on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the complete intensification and increased effectiveness of production. The party's course, which is aimed at intensifying the social orientation of the economy's development, was concretely expressed in the fact that in the 12th 5-Year Plan, by means of the country's 19-22 percent increase in national income, it is planned for per-capita real income to increase 13-15 percent, and for the production of consumer goods to increase 22-25 percent, with an averall growth in industrial production of 21-24 percent. For the 5-year plan as a whole, a broad program of measures for improving all aspects of the life of Soviet citizens is planned.

Special attention is being devoted to implementation of the Food Program and to questions of building up the production of agricultural output and guaranteeing complete processing and that it is intact. The creation of Gosagroprom [State Agroindustry] will also contribute to the resolution of these tasks.

All the fraternal union republics are receiving further development. Their common efforts are reinforcing our country's economic might and resolving large social problems. This is yet another brilliant testimony to the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

Tasks on a broad scale must also be resolved by Soviet Kazakhstan.

It is planned that national income increase 18-20 percent, compared to the 7.2 percent achieved in the past 5-year plan. On the basis of the changeover to the intensive paths of development, it is planned that by the year 2000 the productivity of social labor increase by a factor of 1.6-1.8, including 19 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Progressive structural shifts will be carried out in the economy, as well as measures to reduce its materials-intensity and to increase the yield on capital investments.

By means of the further buildup of the potential of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz and other territorial-production complexes, the assimilation of new deposits of petroleum, gas, and polymetallic and iron ores, the construction of new enterprises, and the expansion of the existing ones, there will be an increase in the importance of the Kazakh SSR in our country's fuel-and-energy balance sheet and in the production of mineral fertilizers and ferrous and nonferrous metals.

Our republic will continue to be a major grain and animal-husbandry base for our country. It is planned to increase grain production in 1990 to 30-31 million tons, compared with an average 21.3 million tons per year in the past 5-year plan. The volumes of production of meat and milk will increase respectively 21-29 and 17-19 percent.

The nonproduction sphere will receive considerable development.

The Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress and the Development of Industry

Comrades, the main key to our rapid movement forward in the strategic areas of development of the economy, to the efficient transformation of productive forces, and to the technical re-equipping of production lies in the complete acceleration of scientific-technical progress. In our republic it is planned, by means of the components of that progress, to achieve half the total increase in national income.

At enterprises and construction sites it is planned to annually carry out approximately 20,000 measures involving the modernization of equipment, the improvement of technological schemes, and the mechanization and automation of production. It is planned that 10.8 billion rubles of capital investments will be channelled into remodeling and technical re-equipping. This is 76 percent more than in the past 5-year plan.

Application of the target-program method of planning is expanding. The basic assignments of 13 republic-level scientific-technical programs (out of 18) have been included in the draft versions of the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the composite "Intensifikatsiya-90" [Intensification-1990] program, which, together with the programs for the conservation of resources, labor, and energy, will make it possible to achieve a considerable saving of resources. The ministries and departments and Gosplan must make sure that their content finds material expression in the assignments of the annual plans.

It must be noted that the union between the scientists in our republic and our production managers does not always yield the necessary benefit. And yet this is one of the basic reserves for our acceleration. Many beneficial recommendations made by scientific organizations fail to find any practical application for years on end.

It is planned, on the whole -- for introducing into production the achievements of science and technology during the new 5-year plan -- that R1.4 billion rubles be expended, with an economic benefit of approximately R800 million rubles a year resulting from raising the technical level of production.

Questions of scientific-technical progress must be constantly in the center of attention of Gosplan, the ministries and departments, and the oblast executive committees.

A person who should give broader scope to that work is the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Grebenyuk, who is in charge of this sector in the republic's government. We have in mind, first of all, acceleration of the introduction into practice of completed scientific research and progressive technological schemes, and the carrying out of measures to create and produce the latest technology and other output that meet world standards.

A considerable role in the resolution of national-economic problems belongs to science, into the development of which, in addition to capital investments, it is planned that almost 500 million rubles be channeled.

A leading place here is assigned to Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, which unites in its ranks 134 academicians and corresponding members and hundreds of talented doctors and candidates of science, who are capable of coping with many complicated tasks. However, I must say that the academy leadership, headed by its president, A.M. Kunayev, is carrying out its job inertly, without the proper initiative. It has been incapable of itself raising our republic's scientific forces for the resolution of the fundamental problems of science or the national economy. Therefore it is not by accident that not a single institute in the academy has not become part of the international scientific-technical complexes that have been created in our country, or that, during the entire 5-year plan that has elapsed, not a single licensing agreement was concluded. One is also alarmed by the fact that last year the economic effectiveness of a single introduced development, compared to 1980, was reduced by almost one-half, and out of 76 recommendations submitted by the Academy of Sciences, because of the fact that they had been insufficiently worked out, only five were included in the current year's state plan, while only nine were included in the ministry and departmental plans.

At the congress today it must also be said that our republic's Academy of Sciences has proved to be an organization that is not to be criticized. The atmosphere that has been created there is one of servility and toadyism. Apparently for that reason the president of the Academy of Sciences not only fails to appear at sessions of the Council of Ministers, but also at the balance-sheet commissions. Thus, he simply dodges his duties.

Dimash Akhmedovich, we think that it is high time to call him to order.

The Presidium of the academy should take urgent steps to increase the role and authority of Kazakhstan's science, especially since, during the 12th 5-Year Plan, there will be a considerable reinforcement of the experimental base of a number of the academy's institutes and organizations.

The responsible tasks confronting our republic require, both on the part of the academy science and on the part of branch science, including its plant sector, greater purposefulness in striving for high national-economic results. We have the right to expect energetic actions also on the part of the scientists at institutions of higher learning, who constitute one-fourth of our republic's scientific potential, but who are not yet making their proper contribution to the resolution of its major scientific-technical problems.

One of the most important factors in the intensification of production is the intensification of economy measures. At the present time, the requirements have changed, and the approach to economy measures must be fundamentally different. As you know, in the 5-year plan that has begun, it is planned that 75-80 percent of the need for fuel and raw and other materials will be satisfied by means of economy measures involving them. Putting it another way, the feasibility of our plans depends upon the guaranteeing of the maximum conservation of materials and energy at every

work station. It is important to be profoundly aware of all of this and to intensify the work of assuring economical procedures and thrift. Despite the new requirements, in a number of places one continues to observe flagrant mismanagement in the use of material resources. For example, in six trusts of the Kazakh Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Heavy Construction] alone, last year the losses of rolled metal and construction glass came to 7-10 percent of the total consumption. And there are many such situations.

Comrades! The draft of the Basic Guidlines stipulates a 23-26 percent increase in Kazakhstan in the volume of industrial production in 1986-1990. The average annual rate of increase will grow from the 3.6 percent achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan to 4.2-4.7 percent. Approximately 85 percent of the increase in output is supposed to be obtained at existing enterprises by means of the better use of the capacities and the increase in labor productivity.

There has been a noticeable increase in the rates of development of the branches in the fuel and energy complex. The extraction of coal in 1990 will increase basically by means of building that extraction in the Ekibastuz coal basin, as well as at the Subarkolskoye deposit. Operations will begin to assimilate the Maykubenskiy basin.

The Ekibastuzugol Association (Comrade Kurzhey) and the Karagandaugol Association (Comrade Drizhd) must improve the work of the operating mines and shafts, and must guarantee the prompt preparation of new working strata and the effective use of mechanized complexes and rotor excavators.

On the basis of intensive assimilation of the existing deposits on Mangyshlak, Buzachi Peninsula, and the Caspian Depression, as well as the beginning of exploitation of a new deposit in Guryev Oblast, there has been an increase in the extraction of petroleum. Extraction of gas and of gas condensate will also increase.

Mangyshlakneft Association (Comrade Dergachev), Embaneft Association (Comrade Sagingaliyev), Aktyubinskneft Association (Comrade Sviridov), Tengizneftegaz Association (Comrade Yasaveyev), and Kazakhgazprom Association (Comrade Novikov) must accelerate the assimilation of new, promising deposits in west Kazakhstan and must carry out steps to increase the effectiveness of the exploitation of oil and gas wells, to introduce progressive technological processes, and to reduce the losses of casing-head gas. The appropriate ministries and departments in the republic, party committees, and oblast executive committees must guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of all the tasks that have been defined by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Measures to Create the Caspian Petroleum-Gas Complex."

The production of electric energy will reach 102.7 billion kWh, which is twice as much as in 1975. For this purpose, constructing and activating capacities at the Ekibastuz GRES-2, the South Kazakhstan GRES, and the Shulbinskaya GES is planned. The construction of Ekibastuz GRES-3 will also begin.

By the end of the 5-year plan we shall see completion of the process of connecting all sections and animal farms on sovkhozes and kolkhozes to the centralized electric-power supply system.

The steady work of the energy enterprises is of tremendous importance for the entire national economy. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, because of the emergency stoppings of the units, there was an underproduction of almost 13 billion kWh of electrical energy. Those outages led to sharp limitations for the customers and to a considerable underproduction of output, especially in the energy-intensive branches, and that, to no small degree, exerted an influence upon the final indicators of the 5-year plan. As a result of the complete collapse of the work and his inability to manage, it was necessary to part with Minister B.P. Ivanov.

Kazakh SSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] (Comrade Kazachkov) must guarantee more stable and more effective work from the energy equipment, must constantly supervise the rate of construction and activation of new capacities, and must strive to combine capital repair operations on the equipment with their modernization and the economical expenditure of fuel. A very important task for the republic is prompt carrying out of the processes planned for the 5-year period by the USSR Council of Ministers -- the technical re-equipping and remodeling of 22 electric-power stations, where 61 obsolete turbines are to be dismantled and replaced. This must be in the center of attention both of the republic agencies and the oblast ones.

The volume of primary refining of petroleum will be increased 38 percent. It is also proposed to increase considerably the depth of its refinement by means of the introduction of units for coking the crude oil at the Chimkent and Pavlodar refineries and catalytic cracking at the Chimkent refinery.

Approximately R5 billion of capital investments are being channeled into development of the branches in the fuel and energy complex. This amount is 1.8 times more than in the past 5-year plan.

In ferrous metallurgy, the increase in the volumes of production will be achieved basically by means of more intensive use of the potential that has already been created. In order to reinforce the branch's raw-material base, it is planned to introduce new capacities at the Lisakovsk, Sokolovsko-Sarbaysk, and Donskoy mining and concentration combines. There will be an increase in the receipt of ore from the very promising Kachar Combine. The extraction of manganese ore and the production of ferroalloys will increase. At the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine it will be necessary to complete construction of the sheet iron shop, which when started up will be the leading sheet iron producer in the country. However, in the past 5-year plan Kazakhstan Magnitka as a whole operated unsatisfactorily, underproducing more than one million tons of steel and almost 2.5 million tons of rolled ferrous metals, compared with its assignments. The full responsibility for this is borne by Comrades Akbiyev and Soskovets. At the present time, in the first years of the new 5-year plan, it is important to maintain the planned rhythm constantly. It is simply inadmissible for the leader in our republic's heavy industry to be among the laggards.

In nonferrous metallurgy in the past 5-year plan, the problem of its raw-materials base failed to find complete resolution. Of the funds allocated for those purposes, R250 million, or 10 percent, remain unused. The responsibility for that attitude toward the job at hand lies not only with Kazakh SSR Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy], but also with Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Heavy Construction], which instead of building up the volumes of operations for that branch, dropped them from 161 million rubles in 1981 to 147 million in 1985. And that was despite the fact that Mintsvetmet transferred more than R100 million of its capital investments for reinforcement of the base of its construction organizations. Comrade Makiyevskiy must be completely aware that this situation cannot be tolerated in the future.

Another factor that exerted an effect upon lowering the indicators in nonferrous metallurgy was the lag that had been allowed to occur in the stripmining and other preparatory operations, and the impoverishment of the ore being extracted. As compared with the assignments in the 5-year plan, there were considerable failures to produce the target volumes of the basic types of nonferrous metals. The leadership of the ministry (Comrade Takezhanov) has been slow to resolve the problems, which have become acute, has not been showing the proper persistence or demandingness toward the enterprise managers, and has been working in accordance with the old methods.

Inasmuch as our republic's nonferrous metallurgy is a branch of union specialization, it is important to organize the purposeful work of implementing everything that has been planned and of increasing the contribution made by Kazakhstan to our country's nonferrous-metals balance sheet.

The volume of production of chemical and petrochemical industry during the 5-year period will increase by a factor of 1.5 -- including mineral fertilizers, by a factor of 2.3. By 1990 there will be a considerable increase in the production of tires for agricultural machinery. The administrators in Chimkent Oblast and the Chimkentshina Association, together with the union ministry, must urgently resolve the entire series of questions as a result of which the association had been working at only 50 percent of capacity in the past.

The raw-materials base of phosphorus production is expanding as a result of the buildup of the capacities at the Karatau Association and the activation of the Chilisayskiy Phosphorite Mine.

In order to reinforce the mineral and raw-materials base of the national economy, the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Geology (Comrade Chakabayev) must use progressive methods to guarantee expansion of the scope of geological-prospecting operations, paying special attention to their intensification in areas of the republic's mining enterprises that are already operating. It is also necessary to raise the level of substantiation of the forecasts and the geological-economic evaluation of the deposits of minerals.

Comrades, the process that acts first of all as the basis for the technical re-equipping of the entire national economy is the accelerated production of new generations of machinery and equipment, increasing their reliability and other qualitative parameters to the level of the best worldwide models.

Considering this fact, in the 12th 5-Year Plan priority importance is being attached to the development of machine-building. The volume of its output is supposed to increase by no less than 40-45 percent.

Special attention will be devoted to increasing the output of the electrical-engineering and machine-tool-building industry, to instrument-building, and to machinery and equipment for vegetable and animal husbandry.

It must be emphasized that, despite the outstripping role of this branch during the past years, the share of machine-building proper in the structure of our republic's industry remains low, constituting only 11 percent. Therefore Gosplan and the local party and Soviet agencies must take a more attentive and self-interested attitude toward the recommendations made by the machine-building ministries with regard to the creation of their enterprises on the territory of Kazakhstan.

For our republic, as the largest mining region in the country, a factor of exceptional importance is the problem of complete use of the raw materials and the maximum involvement of secondary resources in production. Much is being done in this direction, but the scope of that work is not yet sufficient. Practically speaking, we have unlimited capabilities at our disposal here.

Our republic has only begun processing and using the waste products and tailings at the nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy enterprises, as well as using the slags resulting from blast-furnace and phosphorus production and thermal electric-power stations, or the inert materials formed during mining operations. The volumes of collection of many types of secondary raw materials have been miserly. That is why the assignments stipulated in the 5-year plan computations for increasing the completeness of

the use of raw materials and the involvement of secondary resources in circulation should be viewed as the minimal ones. The organization responsible for this work is Kazakh SSR Gosplan, which must improve that work.

The ministries and departments and the collectives at the associations and enterprises must strive persistently to achieve the qualitative changes in making the effective use of all resources and production capacities, and must intensify responsibility for the final results of the labor and for fulfillment of the plans.

Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

Comrades, in our republic's agroindustrial complex, the basic task consists in reaching the goals set by the Food Program. That will make it possible to increase the gross production of agricultural output by a minimum of 13-15 percent.

In vegetable husbandry the grain harvests in 1990, as was already noted, will have to be increased to 30-31 million tons, or 9-10 million tons more than the average annual harvests in the past 5-year period. It is planned that a stable increase in the production of hard and strong varieties of wheat and of groats and cereal-legume crops, and that complete statisfaction of the public's needs for vegetables and potatoes be achieved. The capabilities for doing this exist. As early as the current year, grain crops will be grown by intensive technological methods on 5.5 million hectares. This is supposed to produce 3.3 million additional tons of grain. There will be an increase of almost 2.5 times in the shipments of herbicides to combat wild oats.

In the current 5-year period it will be necessary to put into cultivation 400,000 hectares of new irrigated land and to improve the technical condition of existing irrigated land on 670,000 hectares. The agrarian sector will receive 137,000 tractors and 120,000 trucks. Industry plans to assimilate for agriculture more than 380 different new models of machinery. In order to manage that tremendous potential economically, it is necessary to considerably intensify the work to increase the effectiveness of the system of vegetable husbandry, to complete the assimilation of crop rotations, to improve zonal technological schemes, and to introduce new intensive varieties.

Unfortunately, on every fifth part of the plowland, vegetable husbandry continues to be carried out in an unsystematic manner. In Turgay, Semipalatinsk, Ural, and other oblasts, violations occur in the technological scheme for maintaining fallow land and for applying fertilizers, and disdain is shown toward sowing anti-erosion crops. Only half the available organic fertilizers are applied to the soil.

The proper order has not yet been introduced on the irrigated land. Every year 40,000-80,000 hectares of that land remain unwatered. And, indeed, how can that be done if, at the peak of summer on the farms in Dzhambul Oblast only about 40 percent of the sprinkler trucks and one-fourth of the power-pump equipment were operating? Similar situations occurred in Chimkent and Alma-Ata oblasts.

As was noted in the report, animal husbandry requires energetic and effective measures. In development of that branch the extensive factors continue to predominate on many farms. The increased number of livestock does not correspond to the existing fodder base. The main thing is being overlooked -- the increase in the productivity of the livestock.

In 1985 the situation with milk procurements was somewhat corrected, and each cow produced 1,993 kg of milk. But that was the 1970 level! The average turnover weight of one head of cattle last year was 344 kg, or 60 percent less than in 1980, and in

Kustanay, Aktyubinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, and Semipalatinsk oblasts it dropped from 70 to 109. There was a 3-kg decrease in the turnover weight of sheep and a decrease of 400 grams in the amount of wool shorn.

Special decrees concerning the intensification of measures to combat tuberculosis and brucellosis in animals, which decrees were adopted by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in 1978, 1979, and 1981, because of the lack of proper supervision on the part of the republic's party and soviet agencies, have remained unfulfilled. As of today, there are still many farms that have cattle and are not safe from those diseases. The share of sick animals in our republic exceeds by 5-6 times the average level for the country as a whole. As a consequence, the processing enterprises annually receive a large number of infected livestock, and more than a third of the milk is from unsafe animal farms. During the past five years, sovkhozes and kolkhozes turned over to the state in an emaciated condition and below the average fatness rate 20 percent of the cattle and more than 40 percent of the sheep. This led, as a whole, to the lowering of quality and underreceipt by the farms of more than R650 million.

Therefore one cannot speak about any successes in animal husbandry. On the contrary, in this area we have lost the positions previously won and during the 5-year period there was an underfulfillment of 385,000 tons of meat in live weight, compared to the plan, as well as underfulfillment of 152,000 tons of milk and almost 6,000 tons of wool. If we had only preserved the productivity of the animals at least at the 1980 level, then the 5-year plan for the turnover of meat could have been fulfilled, and the plan for milk and wool could have been overfulfilled. Understandably, that level of management of the development of animal husbandry is far from the requirements expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the conference in Tselinograd.

In order to reverse the situation as rapidly as possible, it is necessary more actively and more decisively to continue the work that has been begun recently to improve the animal farms, to improve the status of selection and bloodline work, and to raise the potential productivity of the animals, using valuable domestic and foreign breeds. The increase in the production of lamb and wool will be obtained basically by means of the intensive factors. And for that purpose, on the sheep-raising farms, it is necessary to create a reliable fodder base, primarily on the basis of increasing the productivity of arid pastures and increasing their water supplies.

It is necessary for us to increase considerably the return from the fodder field, and to reduce the losses of grasses during harvesting, transporting, and storage. It is necessary to build silo and haylage structures, to make broader use of bacterial and chemical preservatives, and to increase the amount of land planted to legume crops, sugar beets grown as fodder, other root crops, and early varieties of corn.

I would like to emphasize that solving the problem of the fodder base cannot tolerate any temporizing. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the annual expenditure per standard head of livestock was 24 quintals of fodder units, of which the share of concentrates was less than one-fifth, which is considerably less than even the amount in the 9th 5-Year Plan. The protein shortage in the fodders was as much as 20 percent; sugar, 30; and phosphorus, 34.

Of course, we are talking not about feeding the animals only with concentrates, but also about assuring that they are present within the optimal limits in the animal rations. Meanwhile it is no secret to anyone that frequently, for the sake of high-sounding reports, we forced the farms to forgo forage, reducing their volumes to one-half the need, or in some places even less than that, as was justly mentioned here by Comrade Miller. One can understand the dissatisfaction of the administrators and specialists when farms were forced, as a result of the fact, to sell barley in excess

of the plan at 78 rubles a ton, and then to buy it from the government at 110 rubles. During the past 5 years alone, our republic received from state resources 3.3 million tons of non-allocation forage. But the people of Semipalatinsk and Alma-Ata bought more grain and combined fodders than they sold.

Naturally, this situation with the fodder base could not fail to alarm the workers in the local party and Soviet agencies. However, they were not brave enough to strive for any decisive changes. The battle was won by the habit that has developed over a period of many years -- the habit of conducting business along the well-trodden path.

Comrades, major tasks will have to be resolved by the workers in the processing branches of the republic's APK [agroindustrial complex]. By 1990 the production of output at enterprises of the food, fruit-and-vegetable, and meat-and-dairy industries will increase by 21.9 percent; the fish industry, by 7.8; and the milling-and-hulling and combined-fodder industries, by 15.2 percent. These branches will receive 879 million rubles of capital investments, or almost twice as much as in the past 5-year plan, for development. We shall build new enterprises and remodel the existing enterprises for the processing of milk, meat, and fruits and vegetables, as well as bread plants and confectionery factories.

The increase in the production of canned fruits and vegetables by a factor of 2.2, as well as the considerable buildup of the production of juices and nonalcoholic beverages, requires a necessary raw-materials base. Yet, during the past 5-year period the sovkhozes and kolkhozes underdelivered, compared to the plan targets, 259,000 tons of fruit, 128,000 tons of grapes, and 240,000 tons of vegetables. Our southern oblasts -- Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Chimkent, and Kzyl-Orda oblasts -- which have at their disposal the necessary irrigated areas and labor resources, have been called upon to provide fruit and vegetable output for the entire republic. Instead of that, they themselves are becoming areas that ship in produce from the northern oblasts. And the people in Chimkent Oblast even contrived, at the peak of the vegetable season, to leave the oblast center without any vegetables. One can no longer take a tolerant attitude to paradoxes such as this.

There is something else that is occurring. Since 1970 the areas in our republic's orchards and berry farms have been reduced by 15,000 hectares, including 7000 in Alma-Ata Oblast -- although, in the reports, they have been increasing from year to year.

And something else again. Astrakhan technological schemes, which are known throughout the country, in combination with the devices created by Kazakhstan craftsmen, have reduced by almost one-half the need for workers in vegetable-growing, have reduced the production costs, and have increased the harvest yields. However, in Alma-Ata, Chimkent, Taldy-Kurgan, and Dzhambul oblasts those technological schemes are, for the time being, the domain of individual enthusiasts only.

An important reserve for supplementing the food resources is the individual citizen's personal plot and the enterprises' subsidiary farms. We must show constant concern for them and render them all kinds of assistance.

Comrades, it is planned that R17.8 billion on the whole be channelled to development of the groindustrial complex by drawing on all sources. Now the chief task is to guarantee a high return on that investment. For the time being, however, the situation leaves much to be desired. During the past ten years the capital investments in rural areas exceeded 32 billion rubles, the production assets increased by a factor of 1.8, deliveries of fertilizers by a factor of 2.4, but the gross output of the farm increased only 23 percent.

Nor has there been a rise in labor productivity.

On our republic's sovkhozes from 1981-1984 the production costs per quintal of milk increased by 7 rubles; beef by 71; pork by 31; and lamb by 32 rubles. And how could those products costs have failed to rise, if last year an inspection by the Council of Ministers determined that on almost every third farm in Kzyl-Orda, Turgay, and Aktyubinsk Oblasts there had been instances of shortages and failure to report livestock in accounting records. In the communal herd in those oblasts alone, 23,000 head of cattle, 130,000 sheep, and almost 10,000 horses belonging to private individuals were being illegally maintained. The flocks on just the Zhenishkekum Sovkhoz, Kzyl-Orda Oblast, for example, contained approximately 400 sheep belonging to managers and specialists. To make partial restitution of the expenses, the owners of the personal livestock in the oblasts mentioned have paid into the state treasury more than one million rubles. Several people have been charged with criminal acts.

Because of instances of embezzlement and theft, the sovkhozes in our republic during the five-year period underaccounted almost 120,000 head of cattle, more than 1.7 million sheep, 42,000 horses, and 42,000 hogs.

It is especially alarming that these flagrant facts failed to receive any strict, well-principled evaluation either at the local party and soviet agencies, or at the former Ministry of Agriculture. This apparently is the result of the fact that an official memorandum for the People's Control Committee failed to evoke any reaction on the part of the Bureau or Secretariat, although the total amount of embezzlements and thefts in those oblasts during a 14-month period alone came to more than 26 million rubles.

Gosagroprom (Comrade Gukasov) and its oblast and rayon links must take decisive steps to correct the state of affairs in the outlying areas and to improve the style and methods of management. For this purpose they today have at their disposal all the rights and material capabilities.

Development of Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere

Comrades, all our efforts to intensify the development of the economy are aimed, in the final analysis, at raising the standard of living of Soviet citizens. Therefore the fulfillment -- by enterprises of industry and the service sphere -- of the assignments in the Comprehensive Program for Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Service Sphere is of fundamental importance. That was mentioned in detail at a recent meeting of the republic's activists.

The increase that has been planned for the 5-year plan in the volumes of production of consumer goods (group B) to R9.5 billion, with an increase of 26.4 percent, will make it possible to satisfy more completely the needs of the public for fabrics, clothing, footwear, and many other commodities. Today, when people have been provided with sufficiently large numbers of articles for daily and long-term use, there have been sharp increases in demands for the quality of the articles being produced. The fundamental improvement in quality is a tremendous economic and political task. And yet industry, especially light industry, continues to produce an excessive amount of commodities with a low consumer level, whereas there are few good-quality ones that people want. And as a consequence, with the overall increase in the commodity reserves, for some types there is an acute shortage and for others an overstocking.

Paid services for the public will increase by a factor of 1.3. There will be considerable increases in the volume of work to repair household appliances, furniture, footwear, and clothing, and to repair or build housing, structures for orchard-growers, and cooperative garages for the citizens' privately owned transportation.

It is necessary to strive constantly for a situation in which all enterprises, regardless of the department to which they belong, participate in the production of commodities and the rendering of services. The oblast executive committee and the Alma-Ata City Executive Committee bear the full responsibility for providing the public with commodities and services. The center of gravity in this work is shifting to persistent implementation of those broad rights that have been given to the soviets. They must show themselves to be fully competent and demanding managers.

In light industry it is planned that output increase 19.7 percent -- including fabrics, 19.1 percent; garments (based on the normative cost of handling them), 19.7 percent; and stockings and hosiery, by 50 percent. The development of the Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] system will receive 584 million rubles of capital investments, of which more than half will be used for technical re-equipping.

The production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use will increase 51.3 percent and in 1990 will come to almost 1.4 billion rubles. We shall produce more furniture, porcelain-earthenware and enameled dishes, commodities of household chemistry, sound recorders, children's bicycles, and toys.

The volume of retail commodity turnover during the 5-year period will increase 20 percent. The construction of large-scale specialized stores will be combined with the development of a network of small sales outlets in housing areas and at production enterprises. Mintorg [Ministry of Trade], Kazpotrebsoyuz [Kazakhstan Union of Consumer Cooperatives], the oblast executive committees, and the Alma-Ata Executive Committee must take all steps to introduce progressive forms of trade, to raise its level of efficiency, to react in a time-responsive manner and shift the commodity resources that are available, to improve the work of the wholesale link, and to reinforce the communication with industry.

In a word, the party line here is absolutely clear: It is necessary to guarantee the accelerated development of all branches and links in the economy that are involved in the production of consumer goods and the providing of services for Soviet citizens.

Development of Transport and Communication

Comrades, in the past 5-year period the development of our republic's national economy was unfavorably influenced by the imprecise operation of railroads, especially the Alma-Ata Railroad. In the current year promising changes have been planned. Those changes must be reinforced and further developed.

The shipping of freight by railroad in the 12th 5-Year Plan will increase 13.7 percent. In the sectors with the highest freight loads, the handling capacity with regard to the amount of rolling stock and the amount of freight and passengers will increase. Completion of construction of the Makat-Inder railroad, the activation of 1,100 km of second tracks, and the electrification of 1,487 km of railroad mainlines is planned.

The increase in the volume of shipments by general-purpose motor transport was 13.5 percent. There was a noticeable improvement in the structure of passenger motor transport and a reinforcement of its repair base. We shall see outstripping rates of development in the passenger hauls within the cities by streetcars and trolleybuses. The construction of a subway will begin in Alma-Ata. There will be a substantial increase in the hauls of passengers and freight by air transport.

In river transport it is planned that the complete mechanization of loading and unloading operations, and the remodeling of a number of ports and ship-repair and shipbuilding enterprises will be expanded.

The railroad administrations, Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], Glavrechflot [Main Administration of the River Fleet], and the Kazakh Administration of Civil Aviation must take steps to achieve fundamental improvement of the organizations of shipments and prompt delivery of freight to the places of destination -- to guarantee traffic safety and to improve the efficiency of the services provided to the passengers en route and at terminals.

The volume of communication services will increase 31 percent. The number of people in the republic who will receive the Central Television program will be 97 percent of the total population, including 95 percent of the rural population. A matter that requires special attention is providing telephone services for the public, primarily for the apartments of disabled individuals and participants in the war; a large number of their requests continue to be unsatisfied.

Capital investments for the development of all types of transport and communication will be R3.3 billion.

The total length of highways with hard surfaces will increase during the 5-year plan from 78,000 km to almost 84,000 km. Practical life shows us that the organizations of the Kazakh SSR Minavtodor [Ministry of Highways] have been failing to observe many of the requirements pertaining to technological methods in construction and have been allowing poor quality road repair and maintenance work, and these situations have been leading to the premature deterioration and deformation of the roadbed and to the formation of potholes and dips. Minister Comrade Bekbulatov must take decisive steps to discontinue instances such as this, which were caused by the race for false economy, a race which, in the final analysis, causes a considerable amount of harm to the national economy.

Capital Construction

Comrades, one of the fundamental problems that determines the buildup of our republic's economic potential and the practical carrying out of the plans for acceleration of scientific-technical progress is the improvement of the state of affairs in capital construction. The measures planned for that area are high growth rates, intensification of the concentration of resources, and better providing of the branch with materials and machinery.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, because of the low organization of operations and other serious shortcomings, as was already mentioned, more than R2.7 billion in state capital investments were underused. Construction on many projects far exceeded deadlines for completion, and the areas of incomplete work that occurred hindered normal operation of the new capacities and structures.

The responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of affairs in capital construction is also borne by the government. We are taking a series of steps to overcome the shortcomings. On the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, two ministers have been relieved of their duties: Minister of the Construction of Enterprises for Heavy Industry, Comrade Lomov, and Minister of the Construction-Materials Industry, Comrade Parimbetov. At the same time, frankly speaking, the failure to fulfill the assignments of the 5-year plan in that branch is also the result of the fact that the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat reduced the demands they made on the party's oblast committees.

None of the oblast committee secretaries who spoke here mentioned their responsibility for the underuse of tremendous capital investments in the past 5-year plan: in Karaganda Oblast, almost R330 million; in East Kazakhstan and Pavlodar oblasts, R280 million each; in Kzyl-Orda Oblast, approximately R100 million; and for [the city of]

Alma-Ata, R300 million. Many projects remained unactivated in each oblast because of the fact that, for example, Karaganda Oblast (Comrades Korkin and Inkarbayev) undershipped 1.4 million tons of cement to customers. You can judge for yourselves where we could have got that cement. For that reason the activation of a number of major projects in our republic was disrupted. The fact of the matter is that the Novo-Karagandinskiy Cement Plant was accepted despite the fact that there were areas of incomplete design work in the equipment, as well as construction-planning errors. To eliminate them the government allocated for the oblasts everything that was needed; but matters still did not improve.

In the new 5-year plan, R9.1 billion more than was used in the past will be invested in developing the economy of Kazakhstan. This requires the maintenance of a high level of investment activity. It will be necessary to activate a number of major industrial enterprises and capacities that are of great national-economic importance.

In housing construction, the assigned tasks include raising the level of comfort and amenities in apartments and the improvement of layout and architectural-construction decisions. Enterprises specializing in large-panel housing construction will be built in Guryev, Zarechnoye in the Alma-Ata area; Zhayrem, Dzhezkazgan Oblast; and Oktyabrskoye, Aktyubinsk Oblast. Such enterprises will be expanded in Karaganda, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Balkhash, Petropavlovsk, and Kzyl-Orda.

Almost R1.1 billion in capital investments are being channeled into reinforcement of the construction industry -- with the first-priority creation of capacities for the production of highly effective materials and structurals that contribute to increased labor productivity, reduced construction time, and increased industrialization of construction.

Mintyazhstroy (Comrade Makiyevskiy), Minmontazhspetsstroy (Comrade Yezhikov-Babakhanov, Glavalmaatastroy (Comrade Krasikov), and Minstroymaterialov (Comrade Beysenov) will have to take under their strict supervision the placing of the maximum work load on the production capacities, the carrying out of the technical re-equipping and remodeling of the existing enterprises and the construction of new ones in the construction industry that have been stipulated in the USSR Council of Ministers decree adopted at the request of the republic. These questions must also be the object of constant attention on the part of the local party and soviet agencies.

The direct duty of the party committees, the soviet and trade-union agencies, as well as the apparatus of the Kazakh SSR Gosstroy is to guarantee broad introduction into the construction process of the achievements of science, technology, and advanced practice, and considerable acceleration of the periods of time required for erecting projects, reducing their costs, and improving their quality.

Our republic's Gosplan and ministries and departments, and the oblast executive committees, must carefully examine, once again, the lists of projects for the 12th 5-Year Plan, having in mind the reduction of the newly begun projects, and to put into mothball status those projects whose construction is not required by first-priority necessity.

In our republic we have not yet seen the complete elimination of the practice of unplanned construction. Stroybank institutions alone succeeded in locating during the past 5-year plan 47 unplanned projects with an estimated cost of R13 million. For example, in Dzhezkazgan in 1985, without the authorization of the union government, an enclosed swimming pool was built, and an administrative building at the Dzhezkazgantyazhstroy Trust was erected under the guise of a dormitory. At the same time the extremely necessary machinery-repair base at the Dzhezkazgan Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the low rates of construction of which were mentioned as long ago as

the 15th Congress, has been in the process of construction for 21 years, instead of the normal 18 months. As of today, more than one-third of the volume of construction-installation has not been fulfilled, and one-of-a-kind equipment valued at one million rubles has been lying in warehouses since 1980.

Instances of unplanned construction were also revealed in Guryev, Kokchetav, Kustanay, North Kazakhstan, and other oblasts. We assume that it is high time for the party and Soviet agencies in the outlying areas to put an end to such crude disregard for state planning discipline.

Frequently the reason for the appearance of unplanned projects is efforts by certain managers to have so-called "prestige" projects, whatever the cost. This practice, which was censured by the CPSU Central Committee, has become widespread in Chimkent, Karaganda, and East Kazakhstan oblasts. In Alma-Ata, at the insistence of the previous management of the party's oblast committee and city committee, Glavalmaata-stroy -- by using all-out rates under conditions of a shortage of material and labor resources for other projects intended for social, cultural, and everyday needs -- constructed ahead of schedule a Central State Museum at a cost of R9.3 million. During individual periods, the concentration of people at that allegedly "vitally" needed structure reached 1,000 persons. Although the museum was handed over in June 1985, it was opened to the public literally a few days ago.

Similar methods were used to erect other structures in the capital in the "prestige" category. Without a doubt, those structures are not unnecessary for Alma-Ata. But it is necessary first of all to build housing, for which the 5-year plan for the city was underfulfilled by almost 115,000 square meters.

As we know from an item in PRAVDA, in Saryagach, Chimkent Oblast, the Chimkentselstroy-25 Trust built -- without any documentation, hurriedly, and in the guise of a 12-apartment building -- a comfortable detached building intended for special purposes. The building contained luxury rooms and was equipped with imported furniture and expensive rugs and apparatus. When it came time to assume responsibility for it, the chairman of the Chimkent Oblast Executive Committee, Comrade Dzhandosov, stated that he knew nothing about it. It may be that he is right: a large number of similar items were built under the eyes of the oblast leadership. And it is not surprising that one of them, with a value of more than R500,000 could simply be overlooked. According to the available data, one of the first persons to relax there proved to be Gosstroy Chairman Comrade Bektemisov whose job should have included discontinuing such excesses in construction.

Certain comrades consider it a disgrace to live in ordinary buildings. Instead, they ask to be provided with a house built according to a special plan, so the ceiling can be a bit higher and there can be a bit more space. It was precisely with that grand sweep that the Dzhambul Oblast Executive Committee built a 6-unit apartment building to which the oblast leadership moved. Isn't this a manifestation of arrogance and a desire to emphasize one's superiority over everyone else -- attitudes that the party is decisively fighting against today? Unfortunately, these prideful attitudes were rapidly transmitted to many managers in the rayons and farms, imbuing in them features that are incompatible with the outlook of a Communist Party member; and this ends, not infrequently, with them losing not only respect and authority in the work collectives, but, in the final analysis, their jobs as well.

At this point one cannot fail to mention those suburban residences and luxurious detached homes that were built in the oblasts allegedly to house honored guests, but which stand idle for months at a time, awaiting the infrequent residents. A large number of people and a lot of money are required to maintain them. The working class from which many of the administrators have come, and which has brought up those administrators, has a right to be surprised and legally indignant at such manorial ways.

Until recently only East Kazakhstan Oblast was "lagging behind" in this respect, and its administrators decided also to distinguish themselves, as a result of which they became the object of sharp and justified criticism by IZVESTIYA.

I must say that during the past 5-year plan, as a result of the shortage of capacities at the construction organizations, working hands, and material resources, our republic has completed approximately 1.2 million square meters of housing less than planned, thus depriving approximately 20,000 families of the joy of moving into a new apartment. Therefore I am convinced that a well-principled raising of the question of the inadmissibility of diverting funds for the purpose of various excesses, fashionable projects, and the vain, false conceit of individual administrators will find the understanding and support of the delegates to the congress. The sooner we introduce order into this matter, the greater the benefit will be, both for indoctrination purposes and in the sense of order and discipline.

Raising the Public's Standard of Living

Comrades, true to its highest goal, the party in the draft of the Basic Guidelines plans a broad social program that makes it possible to create better conditions for reinforcing the material and spiritual foundations of the Soviet way of life and for developing the new man.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan, the social consumption funds in our republic will rise by 20-22 percent; the real income per-capita of population by 13-15; and average monthly wages by 11-13 percent. Further raising the national standard of living will also be promoted by implementation of the Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for Commodities and Services.

In order to provide the public with housing from all sources of financing, including housing-construction cooperatives, it is planned that homes with a total area of 34 million square meters, or 2.5 million more than in the past 5-year plan, be built. That means that every seventh family will receive a new, well-designed apartment. A gradual changeover to building of homes on the basis of "new-generation" plans that improve the quality of the mass construction of housing and its comfort level is planned. At the present time it is necessary to take steps everywhere to assure complete use of the capital investments that have been allocated for these purposes.

Continuing the discussion begun in the report of the Central Committee -- the discussion of the serious shortcomings in the construction of housing and the providing of housing to the public -- one cannot fail to mention today the distressing instances of violation of the principles of social justice during the distribution of apartments. And yet this is the sacred duty primarily of the soviet agencies. Because they crudely ignored the housing legislation, several officials were removed from the positions they occupied -- the first secretaries of the city committees and chairmen of the city executive committees of Kokchetav and Kzyl-Orda, the chairman of the Dzhambul City Executive Committee, and a number of others.

Great liberties were taken and outrages were committed in Alma-Ata. As was shown by an inspection, during the past 2.5 years the city's rayon executive committees, in distributing the housing that had been completed in the city, channeled only one percent of it to meet the needs of persons with their names on a waiting list. The city's executive committee failed to allocate to disabled war veterans a single square meter from its own construction.

With the consent and participation of the city soviet, it became a widespread practice for the administrators of the ministries, enterprises, and organizations to issue apartments on the black market. It must be admitted frankly that the inspection

revealed a large number of instances where the city soviet issued housing without any consideration of the person's location on the waiting list, simply on the basis of oral or written instructions issued by certain persons occupying high positions.

With the connivance of the party and soviet agencies in the city, it became the custom for the administrative workers, when going on a trip to another location, to leave their apartments to relatives and friends. That was done, in particular, by the former first secretary of the party's city committee, Comrade Zhakupov, and the former department chief of Council of Ministers, Comrade Shendaulova. A person who was able to resolve with astonishing ease the housing problems of his close friends and relatives was former Deputy Minister of Housing and Municipal Management Comrade Kisanov. For example, his brother-in-law was given, for a family of four persons, a five-room apartment with an area of 125 square meters, and Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov, by drawing on the funds of the Gosplan that he managed, lavishly provided well-appointed housing to chiefs and his children's acquaintances, as well as his own friends. Chairman of the Alma-Ata Oblast Executive Committee, Comrade Belyakov, because of his position had no particular difficulty in transferring his three-room apartment to his children so that he and his wife could move to a new four-room apartment. And Comrade Abenov, who was made chairman of the East Kazakhstan Oblast Executive Committee, has not even relinquished his Alma-Ata apartment since 1982, although he has an apartment in Ust-Kamenogorsk.

The enumeration of such examples, comrades, would take a large amount of time. One might have failed to mention such outrages if they had not been of such a widespread nature.

And all of this is being done under conditions when, in the capital, almost 3,000 families of disabled veterans and participants in the war, or of military personnel who died in the war, do not have well-appointed apartments, and many families that need them have been waiting more than 20 years. Incidentally, it is typical that certain high officials attempt to find apartments for their friends and relatives necessarily in the center of town and necessarily in new buildings with improved floor plans and finishing details. People use rights and nonrights to achieve this. I shall speak plainly when I say that all this immediately requires a special investigation to ascertain any possible instances of malfeasance.

One would scarcely think that to sacrifice his high moral ideals for the sake of petty Philistine considerations makes a Communist look good. One cannot speak one way, calling upon people to take proper action, and then act in another way. It may be that the criticism expressed today will seem sharp to some persons, but without a frank, well-principled party approach to the evaluation of such negative situations, we shall not achieve their complete eradication or people's awareness that the law applies identically to everyone. I think that the delegates to this congress share that opinion.

Comrades, in the new 5-year plan, areas that will receive further development are centralized water and heat supplies for the cities and workers' settlements, expanded construction of sewerage structures with a complete set of procedures for the purification of runoff water, and increased gasification and gas supply for the populated places.

Minzhilkomkhoz [Ministry of the Housing and Municipal Management] and the executive committees of the soviets must achieve a significant improvement in the quality and efficiency of municipal services provided to the public, improved maintenance of the housing fund, the guaranteeing of proper water supplies, and effective use of the funds allocated for the improvement of living conditions.

Measures are planned for developing institutions of culture and art and a public education system, and for intensifying their role in the formation of a Marxist-Leninist political philosophy, in more completely satisfying the increased spiritual needs of the people. There will be an expansion of the network of mass libraries and club institutions, and sports structures and their material-technical base will be reinforced. There will be a substantial rise in the level of services provided by television and radio, and by enterprises in the printing industry.

Considering the school reform being carried out, our republic will have to build general-educational schools for 529,500 students. The level of training of the students for participation in socially beneficial labor will rise.

The scientific-technical revolution and the qualitatively new stage approaching in the development of Soviet society make high demands on the competency and intellectual potential of the specialists in the national economy. Hence one of the chief tasks of the higher and secondary school system is to improve the training process on the basis of modern technical means, to increase the number of graduates who have specialized in new areas of science and technology, and to develop in the upcoming generation breadth of thought and a high sense of duty.

In connection with the growing needs for skilled cadres of workers, we are reinforcing the training-materials base of the vocational and technical schools, where the student contingent will exceed 309,000 persons.

The network of children's preschool institutions will increase by almost 120,000 places, which is one-third more than the increase in the past 5-year plan. It is planned that about half of them will be activated by drawing on funds provided by enterprises, and in this matter an important role will be played by the local soviets.

A large amount of attention is being devoted to developing the therapeutic and other medical institutions. Considering the increase in the population and the partial replacement of decrepit buildings, it is planned that solely by drawing on state capital investments, hospitals with 13,200 beds will be activated. It is necessary to intensify the preventive trend in public health, to reinforce its primary links, especially in rural localities, to improve medical aid for women and children, to guarantee that the entire population will be provided with dispensary treatment, and to introduce into practice the achievements of modern science and new methods of diagnostics and treatment. It is planned that new sanitoriums, disease-prevention centers, tourist bases, and mass recreation zones for the workers will be built and existing ones will be expanded.

In the past 5-year plan the plans for activation of projects intended for social, cultural, and everyday purposes were fulfilled only in 1985, and as a whole, as was previously mentioned, there was a considerable lag. Therefore it is important, from the very beginning of this 5-year period, without losing any time, to devote constant attention to fulfillment of the plans.

The social security agencies must improve the work of observing pension legislation and of providing benefits and advantages established for participants in the Great Patriotic War, and veterans of labor and the USSR Armed Forces.

When carrying out the measures in the social program, it is necessary to remember that they promote not only a rise in the national standard of living, but also increased effectiveness in social production by means of an increase in the labor and creative participation of Soviet citizens.

Protection of the Environment

Comrades, problems that are becoming increasingly acute are the problems of efficient use of natural resources and the protection of the environment. However, there have been many instances where ministries and enterprise managers have been refraining from resolving them, and have resorted instead to endless speechmaking. In this regard, for example, a ministry that deserves special reproach is Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry], which for dozens of years has failed to take any major steps to prevent the pollution of sources of water by the Karbid Association in Temirtau and by the Chrome Compounds Plant in Aktyubinsk.

It is proposed that more than R50 million of capital investments be channeled into environmental-protection projects. There will be an acceleration of the recultivation of land that has been exhausted, and expanded application of the soil-protecting system of vegetable husbandry. Steps will be taken to reproduce our republic's forest wealth, and to protect our forests against fires and pests. It is planned that a natural park and three preserves with an area of approximately 500,000 hectares will be created.

Development of the Oblasts and the Territorial-Production Complexes

In the new 5-year plan and in the long-term period it is planned that the economy in every oblast of our republic be developed. Consideration will be taken to assure the more complete use of their production potential and natural and labor resources, and to improve the production and nonproduction infrastructure.

Higher growth rates in industry are planned in Ural, Chimkent, Guryev, and Aktyubinsk oblasts.

In Kzyl-Orda Oblast, projects will be continued to reorganize the irrigation systems in the lower reaches of the Syr-Darya River, and to construct the Aral-Sarybulak and right-bank Kzyl-Orda group water mainlines. There will be an increase in the capacities of the plant that produces rice-harvesting machines.

In Turgay Oblast the activation of a garment factory and bread-products combines is planned. In the long-term view, the formation of a fuel and energy complex will begin there, as well as the open-pit mining of coal at the Orlevskoye deposit in the Turgay Basin.

In Kokchetav Oblast, capacities for the extraction of ore will be activated at the Vasilkovskiy GOK [mining and concentration combine] and for the production of substitutes for whole milk and cheese at the Kokchetav Dairy Combine. The construction of a series of structures for feeding water to Kokchetavskiy, Shchuchinskiy, and Makinskiy rayons and to the Borovskoy Resort Zone will continue.

In the Ural Oblast, as was previously mentioned, it is planned that intensive assimilation of the Karachaganak gas-condensate deposit, and a milling plant at Zhelayevo station and a combined-fodder plant will be activated.

Steps have been planned in the republic for the development of small and medium-sized cities and rayon centers, where small specialized enterprises and branches and shops of existing plants and factories will be situated, as well as enterprises that are linked with the providing of services to agriculture, with the processing of its output, and with the production of articles from local raw materials.

We shall see the continuation of the process of buildup of the potential of the existing territorial-production complexes and the formation of new ones. In the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex, capacities will be activated at the Ekibastuz GRES-2, and the tractor plant, petroleum refinery, aluminum plant, and Ekibastuzugol Association will receive further development. In addition to the branches that are traditional for that complex, enterprises in the building-materials industry, the woodworking industry, and light and food industry will develop.

In the Karatau-Dzhambul complex, by means of an increase in the capacities for the extraction of ore in the Karatau Basin and the assimilation of new deposits, the raw-materials base of the mineral-fertilizers industry will grow, increasing the role of the complex as the country's second base for phosphate raw materials.

In the Mangyshlak complex, it is planned that there will be further assimilation of deposits of petroleum on Buzachi Peninsula, and increased output at the Shevchenko Plastics Plant. The formation and development of the Karaganda-Temirtau, East Kazakhstan, Turgay, and Chimkent-Kentau territorial-production complexes will continue.

Gosplan, the republic's scientific institutions, and the local party and Soviet agencies are overlooking a large number of opportunities for further improvement of the placement of productive forces by means of the more efficient use of mineral raw materials and other natural resources, especially in the West Kazakhstan region.

Improving the Economic Mechanism and Administration

Comrades, in order to resolve the large-scale tasks that have been presented by the party, it is necessary to reorganize the economic mechanism in order to give great scope to the tremendous creative forces contained in our economy. In his report at the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized: "There is only one way out of this situation: we need immediate and energetic measures for the entire series of problems of administration." The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have already made a number of fundamental decisions in this direction. Many branches have been changed over to new management conditions.

At the present time in our republic these conditions are being completely used in the systems of Minsvyaz [Ministry of Communication], Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], and Minbyt [Ministry of Municipal Services], as well as many enterprises in industry. In the current year they will be used to produce more than half, and starting in 1987 all, the industrial output of Kazakhstan.

Gosplan and the ministries and departments are required to guarantee that all steps are taken to reinforce cost accountability and to implement in practice the measures for increasing the self-interestedness of the labor collectives in working with a smaller number of people, in economically using resources, and in accelerating scientific-technical process. Intensification of the role of economic methods must be combined with an improvement of the organizational structure of administration.

During recent years much has been done in this regard in our republic. There has been an increase in the number of production and scientific-production associations and in the level of concentration and specialization. At a number of ministries and departments the middle link has been abolished, and that has made it possible to change over to the two-link structure of administration, and to increase the independence and responsibility of the primary link.

The economic benefit from improving the administration of the economy subordinate to the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers during the past 5-year plan came to 226 million rubles.

It is necessary to continue to carry out active work to eliminate duplication and parallelism in management at all levels, to expand the rights, and to intensify the responsibility of the republic and local agencies. This will help to achieve the more complete mobilization of internal reserves, to increase the rhythmic nature of production, and to reinforce contract discipline.

The economic mechanism and our daily practical work must be oriented more to increasing the role of the human factor. That means first of all achieving a precise organization of production, and keeping the losses of work time to the minimum; second, it means introducing in a broad and well thought-out manner the brigade contract that has been found by the masses themselves, and creating conditions for the manifestation of all its advantages; and third, it means making conscientious labor and an initiative toward the job the chief gauge of the dignity and social prestige of every individual -- from the laborer to the minister.

The process of increasing the activity rate of the human factor pertains not only to the low-level executors. It also includes improvement of work style, probity among our administrative personnel, and thorough knowledge of the job at hand on the part of our administrative personnel. What kind of skillful management of the branch should one have expected from former Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Management, Comrade Dzherembayev, who, by his incompetency and casual attitude, evoked only the ironic smiles of those around him?

Comrades, the party, Soviet, and economic agencies must decisively and consistently carry out their functions of guaranteeing the complete intactness of socialist property, and the eradication of all instances of theft, squandering, and mismanagement. We cannot leave at the rudder of administration those who do not meet these party requirements, or those who are not accustomed to keeping a count of the people's money or do not wish to do so. An especially intolerable situation has developed in consumer cooperatives, where -- as a result of the neglected state of accounting, low standards and miscalculations in the selection and assignment of personnel during the period when Comrade Tanekeyev was working as chairman of the board of Kazpotrebsoyuz -- major misappropriations of cooperative funds became a customary phenomenon. The total amount of the embezzlement and theft revealed in that system merely during the 4.5 years of the past 5-year plan exceeded R20 million rubles, and the unproductive expenses and losses exceeded more than 46 million.

In the Dzhezkazgan City Cooperative trade system, embezzlement and illegal expenses totaling R768,000 rubles were discovered. In the system of the Chimkent Oblast union of consumer cooperatives, last year R1.4 million rubles were misappropriated by persons committing acts of malfeasance. As a result of his having carried out massive padding of the figures and because of the broad extent of thefts and other economic schemes, the chairman of the Alma-Ata Oblast union of consumer cooperatives, Comrade Gorgopko, was removed from his assignment. Similar outrages have been occurring in other oblasts. It is necessary to fight decisively and mercilessly against them. One should not think that the law-enforcement agencies did not receive prompt warning reports about these violations. Unfortunately, they simply did not make a habit of nipping such crimes in the bud. It sometimes happens that their workers themselves make deals with individuals who steal from the people's wealth.

As you can see, whatever area we consider, it is necessary, over and over again, to talk about cadres of managers. Meanwhile, at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee there is no effective, time-tested reserve of such managers. Hence there are hurried decisions, there is a lack of joint action, and serious errors are made in

personnel policy. Recently a large number of managers of party committees and ministries were removed from their positions only on insistence from above. That is, although we knew about their unworthy behavior and their failures on the job, we ourselves did not take any well-principled steps promptly. The new makeup of the Central Committee and its Bureau must work decisively to correct this situation.

The steps being taken by the party to guarantee a fundamental change in the economy, to improve the style and methods of administration, and to increase discipline and order and the civic self-awareness and responsibility of every member of society, in the final analysis, contribute to consolidation of those bulwarks on which the socialist way of life rests.

Comrade delegates, Soviet society is on a sharp upsurge. Our country has entered a critical phase in its development, when it is necessary to strive for profound qualitative changes both in production and in people's psychology. The plans for every republic constitute a component part of our common job. By implementing what has been planned in the single family of Soviet nations, and with the unselfish aid of the great Russian nation, we are making our contribution to the resolution of the nationwide tasks. In this dialectic we see the manifestation of the essence of socialist internationalism, and the basis of the further reinforcement of V.I. Lenin's behest -- the indissoluble friendship of fraternal republics.

The Communists and all the workers of Kazakhstan have taken active part in the discussion of the draft of the Basic Guidelines and have made a large number of valuab'e recommendations. The Council of Ministers has commissioned Gosplan, the ministries, departments, oblast executive committees, and the Alma-Ata City executive committees to consider them and take them into account when preparing the plans.

In order to achieve the goals stipulated in the draft of the Basic Guidelines, the party, soviet, and economic agencies, and the trade-union and Komsomol organizations of our republic must raise the level of organizing and indoctrination work in all branches and links of administration, at every work station. This will provide a powerful impetus to the growth of people's political and creative participation, and to their selfless work in the name of the further prosperity of our motherland.

Please allow me to express my firm conviction that the Communists and all the workers of our republic, mobilized by the well-principled and innovative decisions of the April 1985 plenum of the Central Committee, will meet the 27th CPSU Congress with high achievements in labor, will multiply their contribution to the acceleration of our country's social and economic development, and will apply all their efforts and energy for the carrying out of the stupendous plans of the Leninist Party.

UZBEK'S KADYROV ON 5-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN

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[Unattributed report: "On the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. The Report of G.Kh. Kadyrov, Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Comrade delegates. The upcoming 27th CPSU Congress will be an event of world-wide-historic importance signifying the start of a qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet society. The concept drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee in the April (1985) Plenum for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress has been embodied in the precongress documents.

More than 3 million people took place in the discussion of the Draft Basic Guidelines. Some 1,800 proposals were introduced, aimed at the dynamic development of our entire economy and improvements in the life of the Soviet people.

We must do everything necessary right from the beginning of the 5-year plan to make all labor collectives and all economic leaders aware of the scale of the tasks that have been set for the upcoming period, and of the high exactingness and requirements for their practical realization. Here, what is needed is not only a deep and objective assessment of what has been achieved in the past but also every possible restructuring of the style and methods of management at all levels.

I. The Main Results of Economic and Social Development in the Republic for 1981-1985

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and thanks to the daily concern and enormous assistance that the party and government give our republic, during the last 5-year plan more than R34 billion of capital investments were allocated to strengthen the material-technical base of the national economy and housing construction, social-cultural and other projects. More than 200 major production projects were commissioned and large areas of new irrigated land were brought into use. Fixed capital rose by a factor of 1.4 and about 30 million square meters of housing were built.

However, the republic did not reach the targets set by the 5-year plan. And, as was correctly noted in the accountability report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, during the period just ended unfavorable trends were seen in the republic's economic development. Gross blunders and miscalculations in the management of the national economy led to a decline in the level of efficiency in social production.

In critically evaluating the results of the last 5-year plan, it must be noted that the Council of Ministers, the ministries and administrations, the ispolkoms of the soviets of workers' deputies, and economic leaders failed to take adequate steps to make full use of available reserves and opportunities for accelerating economic growth. Scientifically sound management methods were sometimes replaced by arbitrary decisions which were often of a voluntarist nature, while numerous meetings and conferences were substituted for daily organizational work.

All this led ineluctably to shortcomings in economic development. Average annual growth rates for national income fell 2.7 points compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, while the return on investment fell 17 percent in industry and 38 percent in agriculture. There was a shortfall of more than R3 billion in the national income.

Many economic leaders did not implement the plan properly, and often it was fulfilled at any cost. In industry there was a production shortfall of R500 million. The 5-year plan was not fulfilled by the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and some others. Major enterprises such as the Chirchik Elektrokhimprom Production Association (Comrade K.G. Sadykov), the Fergana Azot Association (Comrade M.V. Kutuyev), the Samarkand and Almalyk chemical plants (Comrades R.Ya. Yakubov and M.M. Mirkhodzhayev) and the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant failed to cope with set tasks.

The leaders of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Uzbekgidroenergostroy Trust, the Soyuzuzbekgazprom All-Union Production Association, the Main Administration for Central Asia Oil and Gas Construction, and the Sredazugol Production Association failed to implement exhaustive measures to provide stable supplies of electrical and thermal energy, gas, and fuel for enterprises and organizations and the public. The accident rate increased at thermal power stations, especially at the Syrdarya GRES and the Mubarek TETS. All this led to large losses in the national economy. Considerable lagging was permitted in construction of the Talimardzhan GRES and fundamental questions concerning development at the Novoangren thermal power station were left unresolved. The status of heat supplies in Tashkent and other major cities is a cause for serious concern.

During the last 5-year plan more than R1 billion of capital investments were allocated for development of the gas sector, and this made it possible, taking into account the replacement of withdrawn facilities, to increase gas production 8.5 billion cubic meters annually. In 1985, however, recovery and processing not only failed to increase but, on the contrary, declined. Stable labor collectives were not created, the training of skilled work cadres and specialists was not carried out efficiently, and social and everyday questions were not resolved.

Because of the grossest violations and failures to observe technological conditions and operating rules, there were frequent accidents and stoppages at the Murabek Gas Processing Plant and other projects. The Main Administration for Central Asia Oil and Gas Construction failed to ensure the timely commissioning of projects concerned with the recovery, processing, and transportation of gas. All this considerably complicated the operations of industrial enterprises, particularly those producing mineral fertilizers. As a result of serious miscalculations in planning and organizing work to develop the Angren Coal Field, especially in stripping operations, and because of poor use of mining and transport equipment, an exceptionally complicated situation developed with respect to coal supplies for the national economy. This led to the need to import coal from other regions and to major transportation expenses.

All of this became possible because the leaders in these sectors are not active enough in resolving questions concerning development prospects and the day-to-day affairs of production. M.S. Tashpulatov, A.K. Igrashev, A.R. Atadzhanov, A.I. Leleko, and the chief of the Main Administration for Central Asia Oil and Gas Construction must radically restructure leadership in the fuel-and-energy complex and provide reliable supplies of electric power and fuel for the national economy and the population's domestic needs.

Production capacities are loaded at a low level in the major sector of light industry. A total of R1.15 billion of capital investments, or 2.5 times more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan, was allocated for its development. Some 84 production facilities were commissioned, including 54 branches. However, at the Bukhara and Tashkent textile combines and the Khivinskiy Carpet combine are being used only 60 to 75 percent of capacity. Almost half of the branches built failed to cope with their plans and are still operating with a low return.

The light industry minister, M.Kh. Kurbanov, is providing only superficial leadership in the sector and does not investigate in depth the resolution of production-technical problems. He is also indifferent toward shortcomings in the work of many associations and enterprises, particularly in matters of introducing scientific and technical achievements which radically improve output quality, and create proper working and everyday conditions for workers. Paperwork and bureaucratic methods of leadership prevail in the activity of the ministry, its collegium, and the central apparatus. And there is much delay in resolving urgent questions.

Equipment at machine-building enterprises is also not being used to capacity. For a long time the shift coefficient has not risen above 1.36. The low level of use for NC machine tools and automatic lines is especially impermissible. Because of untimely capital repairs; failure to observe technological regulations; and inadequate skills on the part of maintenance personnel; frequent stoppages are being permitted at large-tonnage facilities for the production of triacetylcellulose, ammonia, carbamide, caprolactam, ammophos, and other products at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Fertilizers. For a long time capacities for the production of steel and rolled ferrous metal have been underutilized at the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant.

It must be stated directly that such shortcomings would be much less if questions concerning operations at these enterprises were taken seriously by the leaders of the Fergana, Samarkand, and Tashkent oblispolkoms.

In assessing the status of construction production in the republic it must be acknowledged that this very important part of our economy has today become a bottleneck. Year after year, the capital construction plans are not fulfilled. During the 5-year plan fixed capital to the tune of R1 billion was not completed. Considerable assets are frozen in uncompleted construction and the above-normative remains of equipment and materials continue to grow, particularly in the Ministry of Construction and the Main Tashkent Construction Administration. All this has led to a serious complication of the financial position of contract ministries and administrations.

Capacities in large-panel housing construction are being used at a low level. In 1985 this indicator was 65 percent for the republic, 51 percent in the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction and 39 percent in the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. In Gulistan, for example, only 26 percent of capacity is being used in the housing construction combine. Of course, it is primarily the leaders in the Ministry of Construction who are to blame for this. But what steps have been taken by the chairman of the Gulistan Gorispolkom, A.R. Razakbergenov? The same question could be asked of the Almalyk, Dzhizak, Urgench, and Karshi gorispolkoms, where the housing construction combines are also operating poorly and with serious shortcomings. The situation in construction has also worsened because many projects have been handed over and accepted with defects. This has caused great dissatisfaction among inhabitants moving into the new houses; and at production projects the startup of capacities has been delayed. This all indicates irresponsibility on the part of some leaders in the construction organizations and, moreover, it accustoms them to this disreputable style of work.

Nor must we pass over in silence the quite entrenched and shameful practice of deviating from projects, excesses in using assets and materials, and building projects not envisaged by the plan. Large amounts of materials and manpower are diverted for these purposes.

The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry is operating far below its capacities. Minister G.G. Isayev very often makes promises from some dais and offers assurances that such and such steps will be taken. At the same time, each year at

the construction projects considerable amounts of cement, brick, slate, and other materials are not provided. We see that his words are by no means always backed up with deeds.

Fulfillment of the main indicators for development in agriculture was not ensured. The average annual gross output rose 10 percent against a target of 17 percent, and processing per work declined 14 percent. The state failed to receive 1 million tons of raw cotton and considerable quantities of grain, meat, milk, and eggs.

Although R15.5 billion were invested in the development of agriculture during the last 5-year plan, the proper return was not forthcoming. Land fertility declined over large areas, particularly in the zone of new irrigation. Now, some 560,000 hectares, or almost 15 percent of irrigated arable land, is in unsatisfactory condition. This is the direct result of deviation from land reclamation projects; their commissioning with major imperfections; and lack of comprehensive construction at sovkhozes by the Main Administration for Central Asia Sovkhoz Construction, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the republic State Committee for Water Resources Construction. The local soviet and agricultural organs that embark on illegal construction projects and fail to ensure that irrigation and reclamation networks are maintained in good order are as much to blame.

We cannot tolerate the fact that each year about 5,000 hectares of irrigated arable land are withdrawn from agricultural use because of deterioration in reclamation work, use for construction, and other reasons.

Capacities for the production of meat and other livestock produce are being used unsatisfactorily. Poultry factories are operating at only 65 percent of capacity. The Zarbdar hog-raising complex in Dzhizak Oblast is producing only 35 percent of the meat that it could, while the Frunzenskiy hog-raising complex in Fergana Oblast is producing only 63 percent, and the industrial complex imeni 50-letiye SSR in Surkhan-Darya Oblast, which fattens cattle, is operating at only 20 percent capacity.

If the State Committee for the Poultry Industry (B.A. Piskunov), the Uzbek Main Administration for the Livestock Industry (L.P. Butikov), and the corresponding soviet and economic organs in the oblasts would deal more meaningfully with questions of ensuring normal operations at farms, this alone would increase the sale of meat to the state by 33,000 tons, and of eggs by 430 million annually.

Serious shortcomings exist in the consumer services sphere. In recent years the retail trade turnover plan has been systematically underfulfilled. One trade enterprise in three is failing to meet targets, while in Bukhara, Kashka-Darya, and Tashkent oblasts the figure is one in two.

There are numerous instances of individual stores having excess goods while other experience shortages. Intolerable phenomena whereby the necessary range of everyday goods is unavailable are the result of nothing other than inactiveness on the part of some trade workers. Last year checks showed that there were stoppages in trade for 10 to 30 designated items occurring in more than 5,000 stores. These figures are particularly high in Surkhan-Darya, Fergana, and Khorezm oblasts.

Because of miscalculations and errors in studying consumer demand, above-normative remainders of goods in trade reached R580 million, including unmarketable goods and old stock, which made up more than half of this figure. The trade network is not always correctly located. Even in Tashkent city, major residential developments such as Yunusabad, Karakamysh, Karasu, and others have an insufficient number of food stores, industrial goods stores, and public catering enterprises. In Uzbekbrlyashu [expansion unknown] insufficient attention is being paid to developing the trade network in small

rural populated points and on remote pastures and in mountainous regions. Cooperative trade in fruit and vegetables is being developed slowly in the cities.

This has all come about primarily because minister M.Kh. Khasanov and the chairman of the Uzbekbylyashu Board, A.M. Makhmudov, have become accustomed to chronic underfulfillment of plans and are showing inertia in eliminating the serious omissions in their work. It is high time that these comrades really tackled this matter and immediately corrected the state of affairs on the sections entrusted to them.

The everyday services are not ensuring complete fulfillment of the tasks set for them. In terms of per capita consumer services offered the republic occupies the penultimate place in the union.

Only 500 types of services are being offered in Uzbekistan, while in other republics the figure is 700 or 800. The production capacities that have been created in this sector are being underutilized. The equipment available at many everyday services enterprises remains at a low level, as do standards and the quality of services.

The minister for consumer services, V.P. Kuksenko, and the collegium members are not self-critical when assessing the state of affairs that exists and they are resolving problems of development in the sector poorly.

It must be said that questions of trade and everyday consumer services must also be dealt with more persistently by First Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers V.K. Mikhaylov.

With each passing year the municipal services are expanded and become more complex. One acute problem is providing potable water for the public. The situation is particularly complex in rural localities.

Up to now no proper order has been brought to storage of potable water. Because of the unsatisfactory state of the water-supply networks and plumbing facilities inside houses; the wastage of water for hosing down courtyards and watering green areas in the cities of Samarkand, Andizhan, Dzhizak, and Karshi; in the summer months losses reach 40 percent. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of rubles are "leaking away" with the water.

In public health not all leaders have understood the need to sharply improve the quality of medical services available to the public. The work of many hospitals and polyclinics is not in line with today's requirements.

Through the fault of the construction organizations and the ispolkoms of the local soviets, and because of lack of exactingness on the part of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Health, during the last 5-year plan R48 million of capital investments remained unused. And at the same time, 40 percent of medical establishments, particularly in rural locations, have inadequate premises.

A number of major industrial enterprises, such as the Andizhan Cotton Combine, the Malika Production Association and others, each employing 5,000 to 10,000 workers, have no medical and sanitation units.

Radical improvement is essential in medical services for women and children. Targets for increasing the capacities of infant feeding centers are not being met and the construction of obstetric facilities and children's medical establishments is proceeding only slowly. The Ministry of Health and its organs at the local level have not achieved any substantial results in dealing with the incidence of infectious diseases, particularly viral hepatitis.

Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers S.U. Sultanova must adopt a more principled and exacting position in questions of radically improving the quality of public medical services.

Many unresolved tasks connected with improving standards and quality in consumer services exist in the work of enterprises, in transportation, in communications, and in the organs of people's education and cultural establishments.

These and other shortcomings in fulfilling the tasks of the 5-year plan, and the considerable lagging in economic and cultural building in the republic are largely the result of the grossest violations of planning and financial discipline and often of the norms of socialist legality on the part of a considerable proportion of leading cadres. Enormous harm was done to the development of cotton growing and the entire national economy in the republic by the fact that because of lack of control and connivance there were massive write-ups, giving rise to embezzlement and bribery, primarily within the system of the now defunct Ministry of Cotton Cleaning Industry.

In a number of ministries and administrations the shameful practice of plan amendments downward and distortions of accountability in order to create an apparent prosperity is widespread. The basic principles of cost accounting have been violated and fulfillment of set tasks has been achieved only at the cost of major unjustified expenditures. During the 5-year plan, in industry and construction overrun costs for output prime costs ran to more than R600 million while in agriculture this figure was in excess of R2.7 billion; and more than R1.5 billion of profit failed to materialize. The economic balance is such that the republic's national economy derived considerably less return than was required but everything needed was provided by the state in accordance with the plan.

The Uzbek SSR Gosplan (K.A. Akhmedov) has failed to take all necessary steps to ensure quality and timely work on and strict control over the fulfillment of state plans for economic and social development and has not made provision for consistent and persistent resolution of a number of major national economic problems.

Coordination of the activities of ministries and administrations and the ispolkoms of local soviets is weak in the field of improving planning and substantiating and balancing current and long-term plans and opening up the bottlenecks in the republic's national economy. Gosplan departments have been overlooking very important problems such as bringing reserves for further economic growth into play and improving efficiency in social production on the basis of the most rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The activity of the Uzbek SSR Gossnab (T.Ya. Sharipov) does not fully meet the demands of the growing tasks in developing the republic's economy. Serious blunders and omissions are being permitted in the realization of funds for material and technical resources. Work is weak on resolving questions of improving efficiency in the use of raw and other materials and of expanding rational economic links between suppliers and clients, especially on the basis of long-term agreements. As a result of lack of control on the part of Gossnab, major cases of embezzlement were permitted in the Fergana Administration for Material-Technical Supply and the Fergana Oblispolkom Main Administration for Capital Construction.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Finance (I.A. Karimov); the Uzbek Gosbank (Sh.Ya. Yakubov); and the Uzbek Stroybank (T.S. Azimov) are not making full use of the rights afforded them in exercising control and preventing and cutting short violations of financial discipline, mismanagement, and waste in the use of state funds.

The Uzbek SSR Central Statistical Administration has not shown the proper sense of principle in dealing with write-ups and distortions of accountability. M.K. Sadykov and his deputies do little to analyze plan fulfillment and study trends in the development of the national economy.

The ispolkoms of the soviets of workers' deputies are not making full use of the rights afforded them in leadership in economic building and social development. They are failing to investigate in depth the activity of the labor collectives and are not engaged actively enough in resolving production questions and creating the necessary conditions for the population's labor, leisure, and everyday life.

To sum up what has been said, it must be stressed that the shortcomings have still not been overcome. Much work lies ahead, together with a persistent and uncompromising struggle against the previously formed and deeply entrenched and unsuitable style of management, in order to create a reliable basis for the successful resolution of the crucial tasks facing the republic.

II. Main Tasks for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR for 1986-1990 and the Period through the Year 2000

Comrades. In implementing the course outlined by the party for the period through the year 2000, an important place is assigned to the 12th 5-Year Plan. Its main task, as is emphasized in the Basic Guidelines, "is to increase the rates and efficiency in economic development on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress, the retooling and reconstruction of production, intensive use of the production potential that has been created, improvements in the management system, and the economic mechanism and on this basis achieving a further upsurge in the well-being of the Soviet people." This program document embodies CPSU Leninist national policy and the party course toward all-around economic and social development in each republic within the country's unified national economic complex.

In this entire chain of tasks facing the republic during the 12th 5-Year Plan, the main link is overcoming the lag that has been permitted in socioeconomic development, eliminating the disproportions that have developed in the sectors of the economy, improving production efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical progress, and increasing the republic's contribution in the all-union division of labor.

The 12th 5-Year Plan is intended to increase national income R24 billion, or 27.3 percent. The volume of industrial output will grow 24 to 27 percent, while average annual growth in gross agricultural output will be 14 to 16 percent. Capital investments will total almost R41 billion. Labor productivity in industry will be raised 18 percent; in construction the figure will be 14 percent; in agriculture, 21 percent. More than 300 major production projects will be commissioned and 410,000 hectares of irrigated land will be brought into use. Major work is planned on irrigating pastureland.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee in the April and October (1985) plenums and the instructions and propositions contained in the reports and speeches of comrade M.S. Gorbachev, we must determine ways and means to guarantee a rapid improvement in economic efficiency as applied to the features prevailing in the republic, oblasts, rayons, associations, enterprises, sections, and even work places. It is important to achieve a profound restructuring in the activity of everyone, from top to bottom, and a full return from each worker no matter where he may be working.

A major step forward must be made in accelerating scientific and technical progress and fundamentally raising the level of production and output quality. Here, the main emphasis will be laid on improving production technology that enables labor productivity to be raised many times over, the use of resources to be improved, and material-intensiveness in output to be reduced.

Major work will be done in the sectors of the chemical industry, first and foremost in accelerating reconstruction and retooling of associations and enterprises. The use of large- tonnage units to produce ammonia, weak nitric acid, and ammonium nitrate will be expanded.

It is intended to implement a set of measures to improve machines for cultivating, harvesting, and processing cotton, and to strengthen the material-technical basis of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The use of progressive kinds of equipment will be significantly expanded: NC machine tools, robot equipment, and flexible technological systems. At industrial enterprises it is intended to comprehensively mechanize shops and sectors by a factor of 1.5 times more than during the last 5-year plan, and to bring flow-conveyer and automatic lines into operation.

At the same time, however, it is essential to improve the use of the existing machine tool inventory and means of mechanization and automation in production processes. Equipment down time is especially great at the Uzbekhlopkomash Production Association, the Dzhizak Accumulator Plant and the Samarkand Refrigerator Plant.

There will be a steady buildup in the scales on which computer equipment is used. It is intended to commission 300 new computer and control complexes and many personal computers.

Production of output with the state Mark of Quality will double. Unfortunately, defects in quality and a low technical level for output still remain one of the weak spots in the republic's economy. Responding with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo instructions on questions of radically improving output quality, it is essential at all levels of management and production to draw up and implement practical measures to intensify the struggle for high output quality and to assimilate new kinds of materials, machines, equipment, and consumer goods and improve their qualitative features. As is known, acceleration in scientific and technical progress is bound up in the closest possible way with intensification of the regime of thrift. At the CPSU Central Committee June (1985) Conference, the clear-cut task was set of satisfying 75 to 80 percent of the increased demand from the republic's national economy for fuel, raw materials, and materials through savings. It is essential that the plans of the ministries, administrations, and each labor collective clearly define specific measures to reduce materials intensiveness in output and make savings of electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, cement, timber, oils, lubricants, and other materials.

It is necessary to ensure the extensive introduction of the scientific organization of labor; improve work on technical standards; and study and disseminate leading experience in the use of low-waste, continuous and energy-saving technologies.

One urgent task is the active search for and extensive introduction of progressive forms for integrating science and production on the basis of scientific-production associations, engineering and intersector scientific and technical centers, and ad hoc scientific and experimental collectives. And in this a major role must be played by the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. Its presidium must deal more actively with all these questions.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan, industry will develop at high rates. Machine building will be preferentially developed; output is to increase by a factor of 1.5. A start will be made on construction of an agricultural machine plant in Dzhizak city and construction will be completed at the Tashkent Motor Plant, a cable plant in Sovetabad, and a fodder-harvesting machine plant in Urgench. Capacities will be increased at the tractor plant and other machine building enterprises. Accelerated growth rates are envisaged in electronics, the electrotechnical industry, and instrument building.

The generation of electric power in the republic will exceed 60 billion kilowatt-hours, or increase by a factor of 1.3 compared with 1985. Major new capacities will be brought on line at the Novoangren GRES, the Talimardzhan GRES, and the Takhiatash GRES. The recovery of coal and gas will be significantly increased.

The Uzbek Metallurgical Plant must be reconstructed and retooled; this will make it possible to significantly increase steel smelting and the production of rolled metal. Nonferrous metallurgy will be further developed.

Provision has been made for an extensive range of geological survey work and increases in the reserves of nonferrous, rare and noble metals; and for an intensified search for and surveying of new deposits of raw materials. Production of mineral fertilizers will increase one-third; production of sulfuric acid 34 to 36 percent. Work on plant protection means and plastics and synthetic resins will be expanded.

Urgent tasks in the development of the heavy industry and fuel-and-energy complexes will require the republic Council of Ministers and the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, V.I. Ogarok, to whom this sector has been entrusted, to deal energetically with finding solutions for them and persistently to achieve their embodiment in practical actions.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000, it is intended to bring the output of nonfoodstuffs up to R7.2 billion by the end of the 5-year plan; this is 1.4 times more than in 1985. Light industry will be developed at high rates. Production of cotton fabrics will increase by a factor of 1.6, knitted underwear by a factor of 3.3, footwear by a factor of 1.5, and chinaware by a factor of 1.9. The output of goods in the range for children will almost double; the output of sporting goods will increase by a factor of 1.5.

It is intended to commission new capacities at the Andizhan Cotton Combine, start construction of a combine in Nukus city, and build branches of the textile combines and footwear and knitted goods factories. Construction of the Bukhara Textile Combine will be completed and reconstruction will take place at the Tashkent and Fergana textile combines, chinaware plants in Tashkent and Samarkand, and at a number of other enterprises.

Furniture production will increase by a factor of 1.6. Here it is essential to start up production of the most up-to-date kinds of articles, making use of the experience of the country's best enterprises.

Local industry will be further developed. Workers in the sector are called upon persistently to increase the use of local raw materials and production waste, and to develop work done at home.

Enterprises in heavy industry, machine building, instrument building and radioelectronics will be enlisted even more actively in producing consumer goods. For this it is essential to develop specialized shops and sections for producing these goods, and to improve the range and enhance the consumer qualities of articles.

Comrades, in the Basic Guidelines great attention is paid to development of the agro-industrial complex and implementation of the Food Program put forward by the party. In agriculture it is necessary to insure dynamic development, improve efficiency in all its sectors, and increase output and improve quality.

In 1990 it is planned to raise cotton-fiber production to between 1.8 million and 1.93 million tons. It will be necessary to procure 5.8 million to 6.0 million tons

of raw cotton, including 550,000 tons of the fine-fibered varieties. 70 to 75 percent of this should be machine picked. Great importance will be attached to increasing grain production to between 3.2 million and 3.5 million tons, including 665,000 tons of rice. It is their intention to take major steps in further specialization of farms and to increase production of fruit and vegetables as follows: potatoes up to 400,000 tons, vegetables to 3 million tons, melon crops to 1 million tons, and fruit to 920,000 tons. Grape harvests will increase by a factor of almost 1.5, and by 1990, purchases will amount to 750,000 tons. Special attention must be paid to the replanting of vineyards, which will switch them to table and currant varieties. Silk farming and other branches in the agrarian sector will be developed. Work will be done to amalgamate the sovkhozes.

The accelerated development of livestock farming will be of vital importance. Meat production must be increased by a factor of 1.5, reaching 540,000 to 560,000 tons by the end of the 5-year plan. For this it will be necessary to increase fodder production up to 20 million tons of fodder units. Fish catches will be brought up to 33,000 tons, or an increase of 25 percent. Major tasks must be resolved in developing the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. A number of new cotton gins will be built and existing ones reconstructed. Production of canned fruit and vegetables will increase 59 percent, and production of dried fruits by a factor of 1.8. In short time periods it is necessary to reorient a considerable proportion of capacities producing wine and vodka goods, and to increase the output of natural fruit juices and grape juice. Production of vegetable oils, meat, dairy and margarine products, bakery items, confectioners and pasta items will grow. The flour-mill, enriched fodder and microbiological industries will be further developed.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan, R16 billion of capital investments will be allocated for agricultural development. It is essential to achieve a high degree of effectiveness in the use of these assets. In actuality this means that each ruble of capital investment must provide increased output of at least 1.5 times more than during the last 5-year plan.

The yield from irrigated land must be increased. Under conditions from growing shortages of water resources, increasing importance is attached to the rational use of water used for irrigation. Considerable reserves do exist for this. They are well known, and include concrete-lined canals, restructuring of the irrigation systems and, improvements in flooding techniques.

Some years ago the Uzgiprovodkhoz Institute drew up the "Scheme for Reconstruction of Irrigation Systems in the Uzbek SSR," which was approved by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Unfortunately, the scheme has gone almost nowhere. Up to now the work has not been carried out in a planned, consistent way.

The republic Gosplan, Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must comprehensively review these questions and draw up and implement specific measures to resolve this problem during the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the longer term. We hope that this matter, which is an urgent one for the republic, will find understanding and support in the USSR State Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

Observance of agrotechnical requirements is of fundamental importance for improving efficiency in agricultural production. We must all be most strictly guided by the instruction of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev that in agriculture we need the same kind of technological discipline as, in steel and iron making where the metal will have different properties with the slightest error. To this end, the role and responsibility of agricultural specialists for the all-around improvement of farming standards

must be raised to a high level. The most urgent steps should be taken to reduce losses and properly store agricultural produce. The acuteness of this problem can be judged from the following figures. Up to 400,000 tons of fruit and vegetables and potatoes are lost each year in the republic during shipment, storage and marketing. Plans for the construction of storage facilities are not being fulfilled even though only 60 percent of required facilities are available.

The republic Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Karakalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblispolkoms and the Tashkent Gorispolkom must determine precisely what can be done specifically to reconstruct enterprises in meat and dairy industries and vegetables bases and create refrigerated storage facilities. The potential of the industrial enterprises and the construction organizations must be used more actively for this purpose.

The crucial tasks facing the republic Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex require that first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers I.Kh. Dzhurabekov and his deputy in the Commission for Question of the Agro-Industrial Complex resolve in a more energetic and skillful way questions concerning production intensification, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and further integration of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production with the processing industry. It is essential to change the obsolete economic mechanism decisively, make extensive use of economic methods, and improve management in the agro-industrial complex.

The radical change in the way investment policy is pursued will be of decisive importance in achieving a qualitative shift in the economy. Capital investments in the republic's national economy will increase 20 percent. During the 12th 5-Year Plan fixed capital worth almost R40 billion, or 1.3 times more, will be commissioned.

The main task for capital construction is to create and accelerate the renewal of fixed capital in the national economy earmarked for developing social production tasks. Another task is to effect a cardinal improvement in the efficiency of construction production. One important lever here will be the improvements in the economic mechanism, the consolidation of construction-and-installation organizations, and reductions in superfluous management elements. The number of projects simultaneously under construction will be cut, and demands made of clients and contractors for the strictest observance of normative periods for construction and commissioning will be intensified. A course toward industrialization and improving the quality of construction will be consistently pursued.

The construction-materials industry will be further developed increasing the production of cement, walling materials, slate, plumbing equipment and linoleum. One immediate task for the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry is to meet in full the republic's requirements for construction materials. The design organizations are obliged to improve the quality of technical-economic justifications for construction of and design documentation.

I would like to mention another very important matter. The Gosstroy, Tashkent Gorispolkom and the Tashkent Main Administration for Construction must thoroughly investigate the course of work on the reconstruction and construction of Tashkent and impart to it a more clear-cut direction. Much is being built in the city but there is essentially no sound architectural and comprehensive city development.

Much attention will be paid to further development of all kinds of transportation and communications. Construction will continue on the Tashkent metro, lines to the aviation construction workers settlement and to Chorsa will be completed, and work will be started in the direction of the Yunusabad development.

Deputy Chairman of the republic Council of Ministers G.Z. Zakhritdinov must persistently resolve questions concerning the development of all kinds of transportation and monitor operations.

The Basic Guidelines formulate a comprehensive program of social development and raise the material and cultural living standards for the people. Provision is made for a steady increase in the average monthly pay for workers and employees and wages for kolkhoz farmers. Material and moral incentive for workers with high quality and productive labor will be strengthened.

Public consumption funds will be used to increase assistance for families with children, pensions, and to improve working and everyday conditions for women. It is the paramount duty of party, soviet and public organizations to intensify work with labor and war veterans, disabled citizens and the families of dead soldiers.

The problem of more fully satisfying consumer demands for various kinds of services, reducing the time spent working on household chores, and increasing Soviet people's free time has been and remains urgent.

Taking into consideration the population's increased monetary incomes, plans are to increase retail trade turnover 20 percent. It is essential to introduce progressive marketing techniques extensively and create maximum convenience for the purchaser. The structure of people's diets must be improved by increasing sales of meat and dairy products, eggs, fish, vegetables and fruit. By the end of the 5-year plan, workers' requirements for public catering at places of work will be fully satisfied.

It is planned to increase the volume of personal services 57 percent. The network of service stations for privately owned vehicles will be expanded, and services increased for decorating apartments, creating comfort and convenience in domestic life. It will be necessary to significantly increase the user-fee services offered to the public by all ministries, administrations, organizations and enterprises.

Questions of improving housing conditions will be at the center of attention. During the 5-year plan it is intended to build more than 37 million square meters of housing by using improved designs and better planning. Cooperative and individual construction will be developed in every possible way. Almost 500,000 families will be moving to new apartments and houses.

Capital investments will be increased for the development of municipal services. Steps are being taken to accelerate the construction of major water pipelines from the Tuyamuyunskiy reservoir to Nukus and Urgench and plans to construct a water pipeline from Damkhodzha to Bukhara. This will make it possible to improve water supplies for the population of the Karakalpak ASSR and of Khorezm, Bukhara and Navoi oblasts.

The republic Gosplan, Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must urgently carry out a comprehensive review of the entire problem of potable water supplies for the urban and rural populations and put forward appropriate proposals. Taking into account the vital importance of this question for the republic, we are requesting the USSR Council of Ministers to entrust the Gosplan and other all-union organs with providing assistance for the republic in accelerating the construction of water pipelines and sewage systems in the cities and countryside.

Improving medical services is a most important task. During the 5-year plan it will be necessary to commission hospitals with a total of 23,000 beds and polyclinics with a patient throughput capacity of 45,000. It is the duty of public health workers in

the republic to improve the quality of medical services for the public to introduce more extensively advanced methods for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease.

Unremitting attention must be paid to questions of care facilities for mothers and infants and to all-around improvements in prophylaxis and reducing the incidence of infectious diseases and to the gradual transition to annual medical checkups for the public. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and to assert a healthy and sober way of life must be waged even more persistently.

Measures are planned to develop physical culture and sport. There will be further expansion of the network of sanitoria and health resorts.

The implementation of measures in connection with the reform of the general education and vocational school has been and remains an important task. For Uzbekistan, implementation of this program is acquiring extraordinarily great importance. Over the 5-year period the number of children of school age will increase 970,000, reaching almost 5 million. New schools will be built with enough room for 900,000 students. Kindergartens will have room for 320,000 children.

It is planned to train 700,000 specialists in the higher and secondary educational establishments. The main task for the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is to ensure that the quality of teaching in the VUZ's and tekhnikums is improved.

At the vocational and technical schools unremitting attention will be paid to the training of personnel for the mass occupations. It is necessary to intensify work to train personnel direction in production; during the 5-year plan more than 1.3 million people must undergo this kind of training. However, there are many major enterprises whose managers have not started to deal with this matter in a meaningful way and where training-course combines are not being set up. The State Committee for Labor (M.A. Zaidov), the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (P.K. Kayumov), the sector ministries and administrations, and the associations and enterprises must review and resolve these questions of great national importance.

A complex of environmental protection measures must be implemented. During the 12th 5-Year Plan more than R500 million will be allocated for this and for the rational use of natural resources.

Comrade delegates. Today, from the congress tribune it must be stated frankly and in a party-minded way that the Council of Ministers and its Presidium have failed to show the necessary sense of principle and exactingness in dealing with the economic and political tasks facing the republic. They have been insufficiently energetic in seeking out ways for the efficient use of scientific and technical and production potential and have not assumed firm stances in the struggle against negative phenomena and adverse trends in economic life and against violations of state and executive discipline.

In the accountability report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee to the congress and in the speeches of delegates, just criticism has been directed at the soviet and economic organs. We understand quite clearly that the style and methods of work in the republic government and its apparatus are not fully in line with the growing requirements. When speaking of these shortcomings it must be said that the chairman of the Council of Ministers has still not achieved purposeful work by the Presidium, the deputy chairmen, ministers, the chairmen of the state committees, and the leaders of administrations in resolving the fundamental problems of developing the republic's economy.

Under the conditions outlined by the party for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development, problems of radical improvements in management of the national economic complex are moved to the forefront. The government must work energetically on questions of improving balance and comprehensively developing all sectors of the economy; and must do a great deal to improve the structure of management, planning, and economic management methods.

We face the task of significantly improving financial management in all sectors. We must be more strict than heretofore, review questions of observance of state and planning discipline, and instill in people a thrifty attitude toward the national weal being literally at every work place.

It is now especially important that the work done in upper management levels to increase responsibility for improvements in the economy be extended as quickly as possible to cover the primary production collectives.

In light of the well-known Leninist principle that "politics is the concentrated expression of economics," our activity must be evaluated positively only if it achieves good results in all parts of the national economy. It is essential to make more effective use of economic levers that provide incentive for highly productive labor and activate the human factor -- the creative approach to matters and awareness by every member of the collective of his personal responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

Comrades. The broad discussion in the labor collectives of the Basic Guidelines has been a graphic demonstration of the real support from the republic's workers for the new party course and the large-scale tasks put forth by the party for the years ahead. It also reflects the close solidarity of all Soviet people around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

The workers of Soviet Uzbekistan, unanimously approving the precongress party documents, will apply all their knowledge, strength and experience to fulfill the majestic tasks of building communism.

USMANKHODZHAYEV CLOSING SPEECH AT UZBEK CONGRESS

WA051304 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Concluding Remarks from Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary I.B. Usmankhodzhayev"; at 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress in Tashkent]

[Text] Comrades: Our congress has demonstrated with renewed force that the communists and all workers of Uzbekistan warmly and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Leninist party and the innovative decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the course toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

I would like to note that it has not been happenstance that in their speeches the congress delegates pointed to the need to handle things better; see and assess situations more realistically; and eradicate shortcomings, errors, and omissions in work more quickly. In fact, when summing up the results of our important and frank discussions at the congress, time and time again we come to the conclusion that we now have an urgent need to decisively restructure the style, forms, and methods of party work and eradicate eulogizing, complacency, and ostentation. We shall be able to advance only when we evaluate our activity objectively and always pursue the truth, regardless of what it may be. This Leninist behest should become the norm of our life.

It is of fundamental importance that, expressing the will of the republic's 640,000 communists, the congress delegates approved the program, precongress documents of the party supported the work done by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee to enhance the combativeness of the republic party organization, strengthen discipline and order, and improve the moral-psychological atmosphere in all spheres of our life.

Delegates have stressed that in all our affairs we constantly sense the paternal attention and concern of the CPSU Central Committee for undeviating implementation of Leninist national policy and the development of the republic's economy and culture. This attention serves as the guarantee for our successful advance.

The congress delegates have discussed the faulty style of work by former Central Committee First Secretary Sh. Rashidov and the serious errors permitted in the past in the management of the national economy. Faults have also been noted in the negative phenomena and violations of the statutory norms of intraparty life; collegiality in leadership; and Leninist principles in the selection, placement, and training of cadres.

At the same time a severe assessment was made of those who are today trying to cover up their own failure, lack of activity, and lack of initiative. This was discussed sharply and in a principled manner at the accountability-and-election meetings and conferences and at our congress, and on the whole they were distinguished by their critical substance and a businesslike approach to the resolution of outstanding tasks.

At the same time, in the interests of fairness it must be acknowledged that the accountability-and-election campaign showed that constructive criticism of existing shortcomings did not sound out everywhere, and that not everyone is worried about our common cause. In some places, some people indulged in criticism for the sake of criticism rather than for the successful resolution of the complex tasks that have been set. Now we are one in saying that what we need is not eloquent discussion but concreteness in work and a sense of vital involvement in everything for which our party stands and our country lives.

It was correct to speak out at the congress about today's shortcomings, miscalculations, and unutilized reserves and opportunities. There was impartial and sometimes sharp, but at the same time objective, criticism directed at myself and at the Central Committee Bureau, the Central Committee departments, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and the leaders of other republic organs.

In this kind of exacting approach we see a true sign of the health and strength of the republic party organization and of its determination to work and act in a new way, in a modern way, and to promote the further consolidation of Leninist norms in intraparty life.

The new composition of the Central Committee, and first and foremost of the Bureau and Secretariat must study and generalize in a most attentive way all the proposals and comments made by those participating in the congress and place them under constant control; and it must draw up specific measures and achieve their implementation.

The congress delegates stressed enhancing the personal responsibility of each of us for the efficient use of the production of scientific and technical potential created in the republic, and for improving labor productivity and work quality. We must report this to every party organization, each labor collective, and each worker. We must not only pass on the atmosphere of the congress but also through our personal and active participation in production and public life become examples of the creative attitude toward issues. Each of us is obliged to show maximum initiative and maximum principledness and a profound understanding of our own party duty, which is to implement undeviatingly the party political line and struggle uncompromisingly against negative phenomena.

We have embarked on fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan tasks. We have done a certain amount of work ahead of schedule. Over the last month the volume of industrial output increased 6.5 percent while labor productivity grew 4.2 percent. Above-plan output worth R14 million has been produced.

A number of labor collectives and the cities of Zarafshan, Yangiyul, and Namangan Oblast have been named as winners in all-union socialist competition and have been awarded challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. The task is to make the experience of the front-runners available to all, and right from the start move energetically, work in a stepped-up way, and insure smooth rhythm and growing production rates.

Unfortunately, not everyone is coping with the tasks that have been set. Now especially we must not tolerate violations of planning and labor discipline, interruptions of contractual deliveries or poor quality and lack of rhythm in work.

We must also resolve complex tasks in capital construction. Meanwhile, the January results show that the rates adopted by construction workers at the beginning of the year still leave much to be desired.

We are counting the days to start the spring field work. The fate of the cotton harvest and the harvests of other agricultural crops largely depends on the timeliness of this work. Questions connected with the course of preparations for the upcoming spring field work were discussed at a regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The most crucial time for livestock farmers is now upon us. Compared with last year, during the present overwintering somewhat more meat, milk and eggs have been produced and sold to the state. At the same time, the rates of production and procurement are not in line with requirements.

One particular element that must be dealt with in order to resolve the tasks facing the agro-industrial complex is the rational organization of production and workers' labor, and the introduction of intensive technologies and advanced work experience.

The strengthening of party influence on all sections of economic and cultural building, enhancing the creative activity and vanguard role of communists, and improving the style and methods of party leadership are all matters that should be at the center of attention in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations.

It was correctly emphasized at the congress that improving the communist convictions of the workers is a decisive prerequisite for our advance. Not one communist, not one collective leader can stand aside from the problems of spiritual life, ideological-political work, ethical and intellectual indoctrination, or the development of culture.

Ahead lie grandiose, difficult, and crucial matters. Will we succeed in coping with them? The 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress has stated directly and clearly: We shall. We must. This demands from the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations, the leaders of ministries and administrations and all labor collective and from every worker in the republic stepped-up work and tremendous esprit de corps, awareness and discipline. To move forward means to introduce intensive methods in management and instill a new kind of economic thinking, thrift and zeal and a communist attitude toward labor.

Finally, it is very important not to weaken for one moment our efforts in the struggle against those who are sluggish, alien and old-fashioned, against those who hold back our advance. We must bring to its logical conclusion the struggle against negative attitudes that we have initiated and that is supported actively by all workers in the republic. However, for this we must back up our words and deeds with concrete matters. The times demand from us greater boldness, principled exactingness, and the readiness to assume responsibility for ourselves. Herein lies our guarantee of success.

Dear comrades. The Soviet people are living through a remarkable period. Our party is moving toward its 27th congress, which will open up new horizons for the country and impart a powerful impulse to all our affairs.

The prospects opening up for our republic, as for the entire country, and the party's plans gladden and inspire everybody. The program outlined by the CPSU is aimed at further raising the people's standard of living and creating an upsurge in the economy and culture. Making it a reality depends on us and on you, on our energy, initiative, and persistence.

"In resolving our tasks," M.S. Gorbachev stresses, "we shall rely on the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. This is the main prerequisite for, and guarantee of, success in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development."

Permit me on your behalf to assure the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo that communists and all workers in the republic will multiply their efforts on all sections of the building of communism, greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, and make a substantial contribution in strengthening the might of our motherland.

SLYUNKOV CLOSING SPEECH AT BELORUSSIAN CONGRESS

WA211127 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 5

["Concluding Speech by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov on the Report of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee to the 30th Congress of the Belorussian Communist Party and on the Draft Versions of the New Edition of the CPSU Program and Amendments to the CPSU Statutes"]

[Text] Comrades! In summing up the results of the discussion that has just ended, I would like to mention the chief peculiarities of discussing the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the party's precongress documents. Those peculiarities are, first of all, the complete analysis of the activity of the republic's party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the critical interpretation of the path we have traveled, demandingness and adherence to firm principles, and the search for new forms and methods of providing party and political support to the tasks that have been advanced by the party at the present-day stage of communist construction.

The delegates who spoke supplemented and developed the principles stated in the report, adding new ideas and enriching its conclusions with collective experience. They expressed critical comments and made constructive proposals for improving the work of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments, and the local party and Soviet agencies. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the government, Gosplan, and the republic's ministries and departments will examine carefully all the comments and recommendations. The appropriate decisions will be made with regard to each of them.

The discussion of the report of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the draft versions of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the amendments to the CPSU Statutes indicated that the republic's party organization sees clearly the paths for resolving the strategic task of accelerating our country's social and economic development. We are also well aware that we shall have to double or triple our efforts.

The party, Soviet, and economic agencies, the social organizations, and all our cadres must reorganize more quickly. It is necessary to assure that all our work is more meaningful, is executed from a systems point of view, is purposeful, and has a high rate of results.

It is necessary to take an innovator's approach to the resolution of the problems that are arising, and to show even greater persistence and consistency in carrying out the course taken by the party, which is aimed at the complete confirmation of organizational spirit, discipline, and order, and the increasing of responsibility for the job that has been assigned.

Today each of us must demonstrate decisiveness and boldness in overcoming obsolete habits and stereotypes, in eliminating everything that is hindering our forward movement.

Today it is necessary to have a true breakthrough along the entire front in our work: in thought processes, in psychology, in style of organizing and political-indoctrinational activity, in one's attitude toward the job at hand and toward one's social duty.

Today each of us must strain as hard as possible in our efforts, must work with the greatest application, in a creative, initiatory, and purposeful manner.

Only this will enable us to cope successfully with the tasks confronting the republic's party organization and all the workers of Belorussia in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Industry, agriculture, and capital construction -- we must bring these and all spheres of the economy to new and higher goals.

It is our duty to do everything to assure that our republic's contribution to the reinforcement of our Motherland's economic and defensive might becomes both more important and multiples with every passing year.

I shall probably be expressing the unanimous opinion of all the delegates to this congress if I say that the Communist Party members and all the workers of our republic will do everything to assure that the stupendous concepts of our party, the highest goal of which is the welfare and happiness of Soviet citizens, will be completely implemented.

We shall do everything to assure that the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress is marked with new labor achievements.

VAYNO REMARKS AT ESTONIAN CONGRESS CONCLUSION

WA211044 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 1

[ETA report: "Speech by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Comrade K.G. Vayno, at the Conclusion of the 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech Comrade K.G. Vayno reported on the results of the first plenum of the Central Committee that had been elected by the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia. In the name of the members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the candidate members of the Central Committee, and the members of the Communist Party of Estonia Auditing Commission, Comrade Vayno expressed his gratitude for the high trust that had been shown to him. That trust, he said, was perceived first of all as a tremendous responsibility to the republic's party organization, as a mandate to the congress to work even better, even more boldly and effectively, to resolve the problems that arise, and to work persistently and purposefully to implement the things that had been planned by the congress.

Our 19th congress is ending its work. I think that I am expressing the general opinion of the delegates if I say that all of us can be satisfied with the rate of its progress and with its results. It was conducted in a businesslike working atmosphere, in the spirit of unity and solidarity. The delegates discussed very important tasks that are confronting the republic's party organization. They discussed them in a well-principled and critical manner. Now we can see more clearly, in a more well-rounded manner all the strong and weak points, the unused capabilities and reserves, and the unresolved questions on which it will be necessary to concentrate our attention.

A large amount of strenuous and painstaking work lies ahead of us. It will require thorough knowledge, a large amount of energy, an innovator's approach to any job to be performed, and high organizational spirit and discipline. I would like to express my assurance that it is the delegates to our party congress who will serve as personal examples in this matter, who will carry over the demanding, critical, businesslike frame of mind that we observed during these congress days into the primary organizations, into the labor collectives, into the living practice in the outlying areas. There is just one criterion for our work: the real improvement of the job at hand. And, as the congress has shown, we have things that we can improve -- in the economy, in ideology, and in organizing activity.

Our party is now in a state of high political upsurge, with a clear conception of acceleration, replete with creative forces and firmly resolved to achieve a new qualitative state in Soviet society as it proceeds forward to its 28th Congress. Today time requires each of us to perform intelligent, initiatory work; to make bold decisions and perform energetic actions; and to assume increased responsibility for everything that we do.

Please allow me to wish all of you, my dear comrades, and, through you, all the Communist Party members in our republic, great success in your work.

In conclusion, please allow me, in your name, to express warm words of gratitude to the architects and construction workers who created this beautiful building for our congress, and also to thank everyone who performed so splendidly in supporting the work of the congress, as well as thanking the performing artists for the beautiful and emotional concert, and all our guests for participating in the work of the congress.

Herewith I declare the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia to be concluded.

Further Report

WA211045 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 3

[ETA report: "Concluding Speech by First Secretary of the ECP Central Committee Comrade K.G. Vayno", at the 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrades!

In summing up the results of the discussion of the report by the Central Committee, I would like first of all to note that the discussion was conducted in an acute and self-interested manner, with a businesslike and critical frame of mind.

In the statements that were made, the emphasis was placed basically on the unresolved questions and the search for ways to resolve them. And that is correct. It conforms to the spirit of the time, and to the reorganization currently under way in all spheres of our life. This kind of constructive and businesslike approach, the well-principled, critical, and self-critical evaluation of what was done, shows that Communists correctly understand the tasks that have been advanced by the party for achieving the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and our country's social and economic development. Now it is a matter of fulfilling them completely and in the best manner.

We can see clearly our shortcomings and omissions, and, consequently, we can and must achieve the correction of the shortcomings and the improvement of all our work.

Practically all the delegates who spoke today expressed their opinion and their recommendations with regard to the draft versions of the new edition of the Party Program and the amendments to the CPSU Rules. These very important precongress documents that were brought out by the party for nationwide discussion received the complete and unanimous approval and support of the delegates to the congress.

In the course of the discussion of the report of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the delegates made more than 40 interesting and beneficial proposals and critical comments. The delegates today spoke completely correctly, for example, about the need to strive for the psychological reorganization of the cadres at all levels, to carry on a more decisive and more persistent struggle against irresponsibility, the glossing over of shortcomings, and the prettifying of reality and everything that has been done and is being done. One person, for example, who correctly raised the question today about the prospects for the socioeconomic development of Tallinn was M. Pedak.

This is a very important question and it actually would be beneficial to consider it at the level of the Bureau of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government.

N. Vasyutin, party committee secretary at a house-building combine, was completely correct when he said in his statement that construction workers want to know where and what they will be building in this 5-year plan in Tallinn, and what the combine's work load will be. Actually, the construction workers can and must know their own prospects. This will give them the opportunity to organize their work correctly and use their capabilities more efficiently. It would seem that the Tallinn City Executive Committee must participate in resolving these questions.

M. Kolosova, first secretary of the Valgaskiy Rayon party committee, correctly raised the issue of the need to devote more attention to the rayons for which their location creates difficulties and the need to fulfill the decisions made by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

Another idea that deserves support is the one expressed in the statements made, the idea about conducting republic meetings of secretaries of primary party organizations and party group organizers. As you recall, we have already conducted such meetings. We had a republic meeting of party group organizers in 1979, and a meeting of secretaries of primary party organizations in 1984. According to the responses and reports from the outlying areas, it is obvious that they evoked a large amount of interest among the party activists and were very beneficial. It would seem that we ought to listen attentively to the proposals that were expressed today. Obviously, it would be desirable to conduct republicwide meetings of party group organizers, as well as secretaries of primary party organizations, where it will be possible to sum up some kind of work results and to exchange experience.

We must devote special attention to the work with Komsomol cadres. Today's statement by A. Almanin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Komsomol, reconfirms this. Of course, this is not just a matter of reporting that only 37 percent of the secretaries of the primary Komsomol organizations in Kalininskiy Rayon in the city of Tallinn are Communists and only 12 of them were elected as members of party committees and party bureaus. Obviously, this situation also exists in other places. The party committees must devote serious attention to this.

I would like to support V. Liyva, leader of a brigade of lathe operators at the Talleks Production Association. Actually, it is necessary to strive for an increase in the coefficient of shift operation at the enterprises, to include that indicator in the conditions for the socialist competition, and to reinforce two-shift and three-shift operation by psychological and material means.

There is certainly no need to return again to all the conclusions, proposals, and comments that were expressed today from the congress rostrum. They will all be attentively studied and analyzed by the new composition of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and will be properly implemented.

Herewith, comrades, please allow me to conclude, since the nature and content of the statements, the complete unanimity of the delegates, and their complete understanding of those tasks that must be resolved do not require a prolonged concluding speech.